PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,959—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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* GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews,	15th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* THAMES	4268	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
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B.I.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

THE Undermentioned with 7 years' English experience and 16 years in one of the largest Sugar Works and Distilleries in India is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Active Managing Agent in similar works, he is fully conversant with all pertaining to the manufacture and refining of Sugar, Manufacture and distillation of Spirit, Building, Machinery, Laboratory, etc., etc.

E. I. G. GILL,
Nillikuppam, S. Arcot, Madras.

(THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896, is declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share equal to 10 per cent annum, and will be paid on and after the 30th March to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 23rd March on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th March, 1897, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after 9th April, 1897, on production of Share Certificates to our Representative there.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are :—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

TO LET.—STABLE from 1st April, for eight Horses, and six Carriages lately occupied by Meakin and Co., in Rope Walk Lane.

Also first and second FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, occupied by Meakin and Co. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY,
Church Gate Street.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly climinates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the lat Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

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63, King's Cross Road,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES; FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva. Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. — GORDHUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND................	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 150,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale..........	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE..............	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.
Superior Ports direct from the Growers.
Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage..............	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

GODESBERGER
MINERAL WATER.
H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—" It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "S. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20	Rs. 10 0 0
25	„ 11 0 8
30	„ 12 4 8
35	„ 13 12 0
40	„ 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.........	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......................	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........................	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......................	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL..................................	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 5'm. Sun sets, 6h., 13m. High water, 10-6m., 10-15a. Low water, 3-54m., 3-15a.
Bhuleshwar Ward bye-election, Arthur Crawford Markets.
Meeting of Justices working in Fort District, near Queen's Statue, 2 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Grant Medical College, Professor W. M. Haffkine presiding, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—Private Mountain, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was, on Saturday last, removed to the Station Hospital, Colaba, suffering from dislocation of both the ankles, caused by a fall from the first floor of one of the barracks at Colaba.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.................Royal St Marceaux ....Desormes
Overture ....Light Cavalry..............Suppe
Caro, Marci et Aria. Il Pirata......................Bellini
Valse ....Love's old Sweet Song...Bucalossi
Fantasia ....Erin ....Basquit
Galop ....Akrobaten.....................Zikoff

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ST. PAUL'S BAND, BANDORA.—On Sunday last, a special meeting was called of the members of this band for the election of a new bandmaster. The band lost its bandmaster (the late Mr. J. M. Gonsalves) through the plague, and the band was for some time without a director. The chair was occupied by Mr. Antony Amara, in the absence of their president, the Rev. Fr. Saldanha, Vicar of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. The proceedings opened by the chairman addressing the members that the task of electing a director and a fitting one—solely devolved on their shoulders. At the termination of the address, it was proposed by Mr. Clement Venty, seconded by Mr. Dominic Bobo, that Mr. Joseph Amara be elected bandmaster. The proposition was received with great acclamation. The post of the secretary of this band being vacant, it was proposed by Mr. Joseph Pesso, seconded by Mr. Peter Barrow, that Mr. P. Poswaity be elected to this post, which was duly confirmed. The responsible post of treasurer was, with loud applause, given to Mr. Braz V. Gomes, who, in recognition of his past services, and being one of its chief promoters, fully deserves this post. The new bandmaster having proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, the members dispersed.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

BRAN PRODUCED AT THE EAST INDIA ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

KARA DAMJEE AND ANOTHER VS. COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL.

THE plaintiff, carrying on business in Bombay at Bhat Bazar, prayed that the defendant, carrying on business under the name of the firm of C. E. Patel and Co., may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 4,732-9-6 and the costs of the suit. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Mansukial Damodar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the defendant is the owner of a flour mill, situated at Grant Road and known as the East India Roller Flour Mill; and as such owner, by a writing dated 25th October 1895, he contracted with the plaintiff to deliver, from November 1895 to the end of June 1896, from 8,000 to 10,000 bags of bran produced by his mill at the rate of 6¼ annas per maund. One of the terms of the contract was that the defendant was to deliver from 1,000 to 1,200 bags every month if he could do so, or "subject to his being able to deliver." During the period covered by the contract, the defendant's mill produced more then 10,000 bags of bran; and the plaintiff submitted that the defendant could have carried out the contract in its entirety, as he was able to deliver the whole quantity sold by him to the plaintiff. Defendant, however, during the whole period, delivered to plaintiff only 3,199 bags, and instead of delivering the remaining 6,801 bags, he sold the same to other dealers at much higher rates. The plaintiff said that, after the date of his contract, the price of bran rose to 8¼ annas per maund, in consequence of which the defendant sold his bran to other merchants, and wrongfully refused and failed to deliver the remaining bags to the plaintiff, though repeatedly called upon to do so, thereby depriving the plaintiff of the profits he would have made if he had performed his part of the contract. By reason of defendant's breach of contract, the plaintiff had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 4,250-10-0, being the difference between 6¼ annas the contract price, and 8 annas per maund, being the price of the bran ruling in the market during the period the defendant should have delivered the remaining 6,801 bags of bran. Plaintiff claimed a further sum of Rs. 693-3-6, being the value of empty gunny bags which the plaintiff had left on the mill premises for filling in the bran, but which the defendant had failed to return. Plaintiff gave credit to defendant for Rs. 211-4-0, the balance due for bran delivered by the defendant. On account of the damages sustained by defendant's breach of his contract, and for the price of gunny bags wrongfully retained by him, after giving him credit for the balance of purchase money due to him, a sum of Rs. 4,732-9-6 was now due by the defendant to the plaintiff.

The defendant denied that he was liable to the plaintiff in respect of the sum claimed or any part thereof. The plaintiff is an exporter of bran to Karachi, and the contract with the defendant was entered into by him with a view to securing as much of the bran produced at the defendant's mill, up to the limit of 10,000 bags, and within the period from November 1895 to June 1896, as the defendant should be able to deliver to the plaintiff, full liberty being reserved to the defendant to dispose, at his will, of bran produced during the period, at his mill, to purchasers other than the plaintiff, provided only that the defendant should not export or sell any such bran for export to Karachi. The plaintiff signed and gave to the defendant the writing produced in court, which correctly express the defendant's obligation under the contract. The defendant entered into the contract upon those terms and the contract was acted upon in accordance with such terms, and the plaintiff never suggested that the defendant was guilty of any default under the contract by reason of short deliveries or otherwise until the 4th June 1896, when the plaintiff for the first time set up the present claim. The defendant contended that he fulfilled his part of the contract by delivering to the plaintiff from time to time such quantities of bran as he had at his disposal after satisfying his engagements to deliver bran to other persons. He admitted that he delivered to the plaintiff 3,199 bags only. The total production of bran in the defendant's mill from 1st November 1895 to 30th June 1896 was 8,913 bags, out of which 5,714 bags were delivered to purchasers other than the plaintiff. Defendant did not admit that the price of bran rose to 8¼ annas per maund, or that the plaintiff had sustained any damages. The plaintiff never made any claim in respect of empty gunny bags before the suit was filed. Defendant had offered to pay for the empty bags, and on the 17th September paid plaintiff for them at the rate of Rs. 19-14-0, which was the proper price or value of the same. Under the circumstances the defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th March, 1897, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 18,382 maunds and Rs. 14,991 in the earnings.

THE Port Officer of Cocanada and the District Local Fund Engineer have been of late busily engaged in reconnoitring the neighbourhood of the Sacramento shoal for a suitable site on this dangerous reef for the construction of a light-house.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL has appointed Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur to be a magistrate of the first-class in the district of Poona.

Two cases of plague are reported from the Lucknow district. Both were those of persons from Bombay who had evaded inspection. The disease has not spread. Reports from Sukkur show that the plague is still severely prevalent there.

THE following grants to Volunteer corps in the Punjab have been sanctioned :—Punjab Light Horse, Rs. 3,000 for armoury and quarters for the half troop at Palampur ; Simla Volunteers, Rs. 2,045 for completion of new armoury at "Melrose" and improvement to the armoury of the Cadet Company at the Bishop Cotton School.

MR. C. L. TUPPER, Officiating Second Financial Commissioner, proceeds home on 18 months' furlough early next month. Mr. Scott Smith, District Judge, Sialkote, will shortly relieve Major Egerton of the Deputy Commissionership of Sialkote, on the latter's transfer to Kangra as Deputy Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit Charlestone, Hewett, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Vety. Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Naoroji Katrak, Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Kote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Commander G. Wilson.

A PROPOSAL REJECTED.

Dr. Viegas moved in accordance with a notice of motion that the Municipal Commissioner, in consultation with the Health Officer and Executive Engineer, be requested to lay a complete scheme of new roads in the congested parts of the city.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the motion, which, on being put to vote, was rejected.

VALUATION OF PROPERTIES FOR 1897-98.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved in accordance with a notice of motion "That, with reference to the proposed increase in the valuation of properties for 1897-98, the Commissioner be requested to report how such increased valuations were to be determined, especially having regard to the fact that a large number of houses were lying vacant and many complainants were absent from Bombay." He said that many people had to shut up their houses and leave the city on account of the plague, and notices of increased valuations having been issued in their absence, the Municipal Commissioner should take a lenient view and make concessions in the case of these unfortunate house owners. He said that the notice of motion that stood in his name had an indirect connection with the plague. It was a fact that on account of the plague many houses had been wholly or partly vacant, the tenants having left Bombay for fear of the plague. Some of those who had left Bombay had not vacated their houses but had closed them; but in a large number of cases, the houses had been partially or wholly vacated. He was informed that according to the usual rule the half yearly inspection of properties for valuation was now taking place and in a number of cases the assessment of properties had been increased, and general and special notices were issued to house-owners ; announcing such increases and the day fixed for hearing their complaints, if any. He quoted a few official figures to show how unfair it would be to the rate-payer to make any increases. The increase of valuation in B ward amounted to 209,190 and in C ward to 203,035 in comparison to last year it was in B ward 110,893 and 140,844. Was this increase justified for a moment when the assessor had received notices of vacancies 497 in B ward in 880 and in C ward as compared with 114 in B and 100 in C ward in 1896-97 and many more notices of vacancy would have come, if many people had not left Bombay. As he had said before many house-owners had left, and houses had been vacated and he did not think any increase of valuation at present is possible, but even taking for granted that some properties in the opinion of the assessor might allow of the increase, the owners of such properties not being in Bombay had not received the notices and they had not been able to present themselves before the assessor to lodge their complaints, and the increases naturally would be made in their absence, and without hearing the complaints of such rate-payers. This as he said before, would be unfair, and would give rise to a great deal of undesirable litigation. He would, therefore, thank the Commissioner if he informed the corporators in his report what procedure he was going to adopt in such cases as mentioned in the notice of motion and he had no doubt the Corporation, in fairness to the rate-payers, would pass this motion.

Mr. H. S. Dixit seconded the motion, which was carried.

DR. WEIR'S ABSENCE IN POONA.

Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed "That the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation, at his early convenience, a report as to the number of occasions, between the 1st August last and 31st January 1897, that Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, has been absent in Poona, the number of days for which he was absent on each occasion, and the nature of duties that took him to Poona on each occasion." He said that the notice of motion was given as far back as on the 29th January last, and since then a long time had elapsed, and several changes had taken place. At the time he gave notice of motion there was a feeling among the people of Bombay that Dr. Weir had been going to Poona a little too often, and the reason given for such absence was that he was going to purchase bullocks. He (Mr. Dixit) would not believe that their Health Officer should, at a time when his presence was so very necessary in Bombay, go to Poona so often on a business of such a nature. He thought, however, that the best way of arriving at the truth would be to ask for an official statement from the Commissioner, so as to remove all misunderstanding, and place the matter in its true light. It was with that view that he gave the notice of motion.

As the motion was not seconded, it fell to the ground.

THE QUESTION OF THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN-SWEEPINGS.

Mr. George Cotton moved "That, with reference to the Corporation's resolution No. 14440, of the 25th instant, and letter No. 28424, of this day's date, from the Commissioner, to the Secretary, the question of the acquisition of land, at Chimboor, for the deposit of town-sweepings, be postponed, until after the receipt of reply from Mr. Ardeshir C. Cama, as to the price demanded by him for the land which he offers to sell to the Municipality. That, in the meantime, the Commissioner be authorized to proceed with the preparation of the necessary railway sidings and tipping platforms on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, and to arrange for the construction of railway waggons for the carriage of sweepings.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

SEWERS IN KAMATIPURA.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, in whose name the motion stood, Dr. Katrak proposed and Mr. Cotton seconded, that the Commissioner be requested to state (1) If it is a fact that the sewers in the principal streets of Kamatipura are masonry sewers with a flat bottom ; and, if so, whether the flow of sullage therein is obstructed ; (2) What is the length of these sewers ? (3) Whether, in his opinion it is desirable to replace them by pipe-sewers ; (4) And, if so, what would be the cost thereof ?"

The Municipal Commissioner submitted the following report by Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, on the subject :—

It is a fact that the sewers in the principal streets of Kamatipura are masonary sewers ; but it is not a fact that they are flat-bottomed. There are four main sewers in Kamatipura—one in Khursetjee Street, one in Centre Street, one in Bazaar Street, and one in Bapty Road. These main sewers connect with the main sewer of the city, at the junction of Falkland and Grant Roads. They are 2' 0" by 3' 9" in size, and ovoid in shape, and the flow in them is not obstructed. The length of these sewers is as follows :—Khursetjee Street, 1,500 feet ; Centre Street, 1,000 feet ; Bazaar Street, 1,700 feet ; and Bapty Road, 850 feet. All the cross streets in Kamatipura drain by means of nine and twelve-inch-pipe sewers into the sewer in the main streets. With reference to the latter query of Mr. Dharamsi's notice of motion, it must be stated that the main sewers in Kamatipura have been constructed much larger than is necessary, and in all the main streets, except Bapty Road, twelve-inch pipe sewers would be sufficient, and in Bapty Road and a part of Khursetjee Street a fifteen-inch pipe sewer would carry all the sewage ; but this matter is for the future, as at present there is no nuisance to justify the expenditure, which would be half-a-lakh of rupees. The sewers are in good order and free from silt except in a short length of the Bapty Road sewer, which is being cleaned.—(Sd.) C. C. James, Drainage Engineer.

It was then resolved to record the report.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

THE P. and O. Company's new cargo steamer Socotra, which arrived here, on Sunday, from London, with a general cargo, has just been built at Jarrow on Tyne. Her displacement is 6,040 tons gross, and deadweight capacity of about 10,643 tons of cargo. Her length 450 feet, breadth 52 feet, and depth 30 feet, and can accommodate 1,500 tons on her bunkers. The vessel will be mostly engaged in carrying meat between Australia and the Continent, but no refrigerators have been yet put up. The Socotra is discharging her cargo in the Victoria Dock, and when unloaded she will take in cargo for China.

THE following are among recently proved wills.—Mr. Henry Thomas Betty, £56,510; Mr. William Brockbank, £129,475; Mr. Henry Griffin Cattley, £37,363; Mr. George William Courtney, £19,551; Mrs. Ann Eliza Cresswell, £6,929; Earl of Darnley, £170,401; Mr. Ambros Emerson, £31,666; Mr. William James Montagu Lange, £99,834; Mr. Frederic John Mout, M. D., F. R. C. S., L. L. D., £14,163 ; Earl of Normanton, £32,261 ; Lady Elizabeth Villiers, £128,220 ; Mr. John Berry White, £54,867; Mr. Thomas Watkins Wilson, £27,099.

MR. GILLMAN (R. H. A., MEERUT) has won the Kadir Cup for 1897 on Huntsman.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

LORD ROBERT'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

THE Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure of India held another sitting on Monday (March 1st), at the India Office, London, Lord Welby being in the chair.

The examination of Lord Roberts was continued as follows :—

India must pay her share of the increased charge to the officers ?—India had no concern or voice in the abolition of purchase, but as it is an improvement, India should bear a share in the cost.

I think it was generally understood that no charge should be placed on India arising out of the abolition of purchase ?—I understood that ; I am speaking as regards the pensions.

In carrying out these and other changes in organisation, do you consider that India is unfairly treated, and is it your opinion that she has not been sufficiently consulted in carrying out those changes ?—I think India unfairly treated, inasmuch as in many instances changes have been made such as entail considerable expense, without the Government of India being consulted.

We had some difficulty in obtaining full information upon that point. The Government of India mention cases in which they had not been consulted, and the War Office said they had consulted the India Office. I suppose in those cases you would agree that the War Office, or the Imperial Government could only consult the India Office and when it had done that it thought it had consulted India ?—I think that the India Office should consult the Government of India.

Mr. Leonard Courtney : Do you indicate any loss which has occasionally occured in consequence of this non-consultation ?—Well, in some military changes that have been made I do not think that India was consulted.

You are not sure that if India had been consulted there would have been any modification ?—I do not think there would have been.

Then it is only a question of proper respect ?—Of course if it increases their estimates they ought to be consulted.

Sir Donald Stewart : In the case of the artillery the Government of India absolutely refused to accept a change ?—Then they were consulted, were they ?

Yes, and they eventually gave way.—Quite so.

The Chairman : There was an attempt in every case made to consult India, and there were very few cases in which they omitted to consult them.—Quite so.

Mr. Buchanan : In this memorandum there are some cases mentioned where the Secretary of State for India was not consulted.—I thought that was the case.

The Chairman : Have you any other points to mention ?—Not specially. I think I have a higher opinion of the capabilities of the Army in India than Lord Wolseley expressed to this Commission. It is a very remarkably efficient Army, and it is composed of a certain portion of British and native troops, and I think that the Army of India might be depended upon to assist the Imperial Government in many places out of India.

You are aware that there has been much discussion upon the terms as to which the forces were taken outside of India : would you like to see some definite understanding on that point ?—I think it would be better ; in the cases which have occurred India's interests have not always been sufficiently considered.

Have you seen Lord Northbrook's suggestion on this point ?—Yes. I would come to a definite understanding with India as regards general principles, but in matters which cannot be determined beforehand, such as England and India being more or less interested, I would approve of the suggestion of Lord Northbrook to refer the matter to arbitration, so long as that arbitration is placed with some high judicial authority, or some person having no official authority in the India Office or the War Office. I would not have a Board composed of either of those Offices.

Mr. Leonard Courtney : You want a man with the status of a Judge ?—Yes, a Judge—a man who has no bias, but who comes to the matter with a free mind.

Chairman : I think Lord Northbrook has put his suggestions under two heads : first of all he took those cases of policy in which the English Government, or the Indian Government might desire to borrow troops, I think on that point he foresaw the difficulty of referring a question to any authority outside the two Governments, and he suggested that where India is not concerned practically that India should not be put to any charge on account of troops borrowed by England, except with the consent of the Indian Government. But I understand that the Indian Government would agree to contribute to the costs where Indian interests were concerned, and Lord Northbrook thought it might be possible that the two Goverments might agree upon some general definition of what Indian interests should be, and that then they should be embodied in a Treasury minute and the definition laid down should be the guide to the Government of India in determining any matter of dispute. Lord Northbrook took one obvious case, that an Indian interest would be the Suez Canal, and any expedition in defence of the Suez Canal should be treated as an Indian interest : do you agree with that ?—I thought that Lord Northbrook's suggestion might meet the point. I thought as regards the general principles there might be an understanding beforehand that India would have to give troops if they were wanted for England for any purpose to go anywhere, and the ordinary payment would be paid by England without any question as well as extraordinary charges. Then the question as to what interest India might have in the locality or in the sphere of operations, if it could not be setttled between the two Secretaries of State, it should be referred to an independent arbitration.

As to the payment, what would be the contribution of India towards, the cost ?—The interest that India might have in the expedition, or not.

I think in that case Lord Northbrook thought it might be left to the Judge, he being a judicial authority, and he confined it to this case, where there is a dispute between the two Governments of administrative charges upon the amount to be paid on English ships attached to a station on an Indian coast; how far and to what extent India is to contribute to the stations in India and China. Lord Northbrook considered that such a thing was more satisfactory than by arbitration by any politician, because a politician might have a bias one way or the other—That is my idea.

Sir Andrew Scoble : Would you have an independent Judge, or simply an independent person ?—I thought that judges were particularly educated to deal with questions in an unbiassed manner, and it would make them more suitable than others ; but I would be glad to put it in the hands of a person who was an impartial individual. I consider that he would deal with the question more from its intrinsic worth without favouring one side or the other.

As to the questions of Indian Interests, do you think there could be any exact definition, or would they vary from time to time ?—They must vary, but some definite understanding should be come to as to some general principle as to what they should pay—as to who should bear the cost would depend on circumstances.

Sir R. Knox : There has been considerable variety of these charges in India. For instance, India has paid the whole cost of the troops that left her shore in one case, and in another India has paid both the extraordinary and the ordinary charges, and in other cases she has paid half, and in another case she has paid merely the ordinary charges and has paid the ordinary pay of the troops lent, and borne no portion whatever of the extraordinary charge. So that there has been considerable discrimination as to the interest of India arising from the various expeditions that have left her shores, is not that the case ?—Yes.

You know that there has been considerable discrimination on the part of the home Government as to the extent to which India should bear the charge ?—I am not sure that India appreciates that discrimination.

Mr. Buchanan : Because it has always gone against it ?—India thinks that she is not predominant partner in the business.

Mr. Buchanan : It was Lord Northbrook's opinion that it had always gone against India.

The Chairman : It has been represented to us that the Imperial Goverment should bear a share of the charges of Aden : have you formed any opinion upon that ?—I think that England might reasonably bear a share of the cost of Aden it is of value as a coaling station, and it is a place of Imperial importance, and will probably become more so than it is at present.

The chief value is the control over the Suez Canal traffic, which is generally admitted to be of great importance to India. Is it fair that the whole charge of Gibralter and Malta should be borne by England—To say that Gibraltar and Malta act as a counterpoise to Aden is far fetched I connot see that England lessens her responsibility towards Aden through that.

Does it not preserve our interest in the Canal ?—Of course.

So far it is fair that England keeps her stations on her side of the Canal and that India might keep hers on the other ? But England would have to keep those stations whether India wanted them, or not.

Mr. Mowbray : Is not Australia, as well as India interested ?—Yes, I say that it is an imperial question, not an India question alone.

Mr. Caine : Do you think that the whole charge of Aden ought to be borne by the Imperial revenue, and that none of it should be paid for by India :—I do not say that quite, because I look upon Aden as a sort of outpost of India.

Is it any more an outpost of India that it is an outpost of Australia or the Straits Settlements ?—India is much nearer than the Straits Settlements and Australia.

Sir Donald Stewart : Is not the population of Aden almost entirely Indian ?—Almost entirely Indian and Arabian.

Mr Caine : Are not either English trorps or Arabs by far the largest part of the population at Aden ?—I do not think so.

The Chairman : The garrison of Aden is supported by India: is it not !—Yes.

You are satisfied with the Indian Army : I think that that the present organisation of the Indian Army is on the whole, satisfactory : and I do not know of any changes in that respect that are impending, but it must keep pace with the times and be equipped with any new guns' just the same as the home army, but I cannot see any immediate expenditure necessary.

Therefore, so far you have not given us to understand that we must expect any notable increase in the Indian Army estimates ?—I think not.

Sir Henry Brackenbury has described the changes in the last few years, and he seemed to think there were others of some importance that might come forward ?—I think that on the whole he stated the matter very fairly. There are always certain things that India would like to have done that could be done only by increase. He mentioned water-supply ; that is very important and we have very great difficulty in carrying out the water-supply, which I and my predecessor recommended, in consequence of the expense that must be gone to until it is convenint.

Are you in favour of having more British officers ?—I am entirely in favour of having officers available to supplement the present establishment in case of war, but I am not certain that I would advise to have more officers attached permanently to native regiments. I am not sure that you would not interfere with their efficiency in the peace time. If there were too many officers they would not have enough to do, and they would not give the native officers their fair share of the work, but in war you want more officers undoubtedly.

If that is the case your view would not involve such expenditure as Sir Henry Brackenbury *thought* ?—No I rather gather that Sir Henry Brackenbury wanted additional officers at present. I think that they should be available to attach in case of war, but I am satisfied that the present number of officers is sufficient for peace time.

Mr. Caine : How would you train them for that purpose ;—That is the difficult.

Mr. Buchanan : That would be an increase of expenditure :—To a certain extent it would.

The Chairman : And these are Military expenses impending ?—I think that is the question which must be faced : How to augment the officers in case of war.

Sir R. Knox : Would not young men from Sandhurst be sufficient ?—Yes.

Say 100 officers taken from Sandhurst would furnish the Reserve ?—That would be enough.

Mr. Caine : Are you disposed to create any portion of those officers from native sources ?—I do not think native sources will furnish you with what I want in the shape of British officers.

Supposing you educate Indians at Sandhurst ?—I think it would be a great mistake.

(To be continued.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

THE Lincolnshire Handicap of 2,000 sovs. for three-year-olds and upwards, by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only forfeit ; winners of any handicap after January 28, at noon, 5lbs. ; of two or one value 200 sovs. 7lbs. extra ; the second to receive 100 sovs, and the third 50 sovs, out of the stakes. The Straight Mile. (42 subs.)

Mr J C Sullivan's ch c Winkfield's Pride, by Winkfield—Alimony, aged, 9st 9lbs 1
Mr E Courage's ch c Funny Boat, by Fernandez—Canoe, 4 years, 6st 9lbs 2
Mr Martin D Rucker's ch c Bridegroom, by Sweetheart—Goldsmith, 4 years, 7st 3
Mr A P Basset's ch h Clorane, by Castlereagh—May Girl, 6 years, 9st 8lbs 0
Mr T Worton's ch h Victor Wild, by Albert Victor—Wild Huntress, aged, 9st 9lbs 0
Mr T L Plunkett's b c Believin, by Atheling—Meliora, 4 years, 7st 10lbs 0
Sir J Miller's b f La Sagesse, by Wisdom—St Mary, 5 years, 7st 9lbs 0
Lord Wm Beresford's b c Diakka, by the Sailor Prince—Rizpah, 4 years, 7st 7lbs 0
Mr Martin D Rucker's b c King Hampton, by Merry Hampton—Echo, 4 years, 7st 7lbs 0
Mr S M Nolan's b c St Jarlath, by Farvo—Gyneth, 4 years, 7st 8lbs 0
Sir Blundell Maple's b c Yorker, by Saraband—Princess Arena, 4 years, 7st 8lbs 0
Lord Ilchester's b c Lord Harvey, by Sheen—Molly Lepel, 4 years, 7st 5lbs 0
Mr Vyner's b c Sardis, by Crowbery—Sardica, 5 years, 7st 5lbs 0
Lord Cadogan's b h Court Ball, by Royal Hampton—Polka, 6 years, 7st 3lbs 0
Mr B Swan's br c Teufel, by Despair—Clootie, 4 years, 7st 0
Mr Theobald's b c Bucephalus, by Surefoot—Breakfast, 4 years, 6st 13lbs 0
Mr H L Raphael's Scotch Wisdom, 4 years, 6st 12lbs 0
Mr A Cohen's br h Green Lawn, by Kendal—Buda, 6 years, 6st 7lbs 0

(Winner trained by Robinson).

Betting : 7 to 1 Winkfield's Pride, 2 to 1 Funny Boat, 20 to 1 Bridegroom.

A grand race throughout and most exciting finish ; won by a head, same distance dividing second and third.—*Asian.*

A NATURAL AND IMMORAL SONG.

[LAST month's "Journal of Botany" contains a note on the drunken habits of certain bees, who find their intoxicant in the honey of certain flowers. . . Drunken bees have been seen rolling over on their backs. It was noticed that . . . the bee had to be assisted home to the hive, where it staggerged to its cell and fell into a heavy sleep.

How doth the little boozy bee
Get fuddled, hour by hour,
On honey he absorbs all day
From every tempting flower.

And skilled and shrewd observers tell
How "neat" he takes his "whack,"
Then staggering homeward to his cell
Lies speechless on his back.

Oh for a Local Veto Bill,
Such evils to subdue,
And sounder morals to instil
In vicious insects, too !

Oh for a scathing problem play
To preach reform at last
To fallen Lepidoptera,
Or beetles with a past !

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Socotra, 3176 tons, Captain J Paine, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from London, (5th March), brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karrachi &c. with a general cargo and Mr C Crownen and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Coromandel s.........	Seymour	London.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Kola s	Whitehead ...	Karrachi.

The steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karrachi &c. obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rohilla, for China
" Coromandel, for China
" Okhla, for Calcutta, &c

MR. J. J. FRIZELLE acts as Chief Justice of the Punjab Chief Court during Sir Charles Roe's absence on leave ; Mr. W. C. Clark officiating for Mr. Frizelle.

MR. J. F. STEVENS, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, joins his officiating appointment in the Calcutta High Court on April 1st. Mr. Ismay is to act for him in the Central Provinces.

THE death has occurred at Agra, from enteric fever of Lieutenant Johnston, York and Lancaster Regiment. The case was not a local one, as the deceased officer was taken ill before his arrival here.

THE earnings of the east Indian Railway from the beginning of the year up to the 20th March show an increase, compared with the corresponding period of last year, amounting to about 6¼ lakhs.

THE prosecution by the Maharaja of Kashmir of the editor and the proprietor of a Lahore Vernacular newspaper for defamation, has been concluded, and the District Magistrate has sentenced both to two months' imprisonment.

SOME officers of the Chitral garrison inspected the Lowarai Pass on 23rd March. The snow this year has been extremely heavy, but it is hoped that the road over the pass will be fit for mule taaffic by the 1st May. The snow on the Dir side is very much less than on the Chitral slopes.

ON the recommendation of the Collector of Ganjam, Government has sanctioned the postponement of collection of peishcush for the current fasli, in the case of 15 estates situated in the District. There has been an extensive failure of crops in these estates. The crops on the estates situated in the Tekkali Deputy Tahsildar's Division, which is the most affected portion in tht district, have failed almost entirely, while the average yield of crop in the Zemindary of Jarada was only about 6 annas. In sanctioning the postponment, Government has ordered the Collector to satisfy himself that the tenants do, as a fact, obtain the full benefit of the concession, and has empowered him to withdraw it should he find that any pressure is being brought to bear on the tenants by the Zemindars to make them pay the kists.

THE MADHOWJEE DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office Bruce Lane, when Mr Raghowjee Jaykrishna presided in the absence of Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, the chairman of the board of directors. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors beg to submit their fourth report and audited accounts for the year ended on 31st December 1896. The new machinery which were ordered out during the year preceding the one under report were duly received and erected in your mill. The cost of the said new machinery erected in your mill during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,03,055-14-7. As stated in their last report your directors after full consideration thought it advisable to order out 5,000 spindles with preparatory machinery, and they have accordingly ordered out the following machinery of the value of Rs. 1,44,296, a major portion of which has already arrived and been erected in your mill :—25 cop reels ; 2 flat carding engines ; 1 pair mule ; 18 split pulleys ; 4 beaters ; 1 willow ; 9 ring frames ; 25 intermediate frames ; 17 roving frames ; 4 drawing frames ; 2 slubbing frames ; 16 flat cards ; 2 bundling press ; 1 pumping engine and 1 boiler. During the year under report your directors from the unallotted shares of the company have allotted 150 more shares at par value to Mr. Goculdas Madhowji. Your capital account now stands at Rs. 4,75,000. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the total net earnings of the company for the year under report amount to Rs. 1,04,485-10-1 including Rs. 2,272-13-8 brought forward from the last year's account which your directors propose to apportion as follows :—To pay a dividend to the shareholder on 950 paid-up shares at Rs. 60 per share Rs. 57,000 ; to carry to reserve fund account Rs. 35,0000 ; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 12,485-10-1—total Rs. 1,04,485-10-1. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your mill property (including buildings and machinery) is insured for Rs. 11,35,250 and the stock in process for Rs. 4,12,350 aggregating Rs. 15,47,600.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share on 950 paid-up shares was declared. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas was re-elected a director. Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bapoojee Tachakra and Munchersha Bejonjee Menocher-homjee were appointed auditors at a renumeration of Rs. 100 each. Thanks were accorded to the chairman, directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for their good management of the company's affairs, especially as they had been able to show very satisfactory results notwithstanding the numerous difficulties they had to encounter on account of the scarcity of hands in consequence of the present epidemic. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

461-96—Thakordas, D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Cowasjee Eduljee Patell—Manshuklal D and J.—Part heard.
466-96—Payne G and S—Husein Nensey Khairaj vs Rahimtulla Khairaj and others—Little and Co and Thakordas D and C.
279-95—M H Khan (for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and others—M N Saklatwalla and J Peace.
685-96—Pestonjee R and K—Hairabai and another vs Tyeb Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M, Pestonjee R and K, and Ardeshir, H and D.
406-96—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Nowrojee Bode and others vs Narotumdas Anandjee—Payne G and S.
517-96—Maganlal and H—Ramcoover Maniraj and others vs Chatoorbhoy Bhagirathmul and others.
591-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobakur vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joonas and others—J Peace and in person.
300 95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hoosein Ahmed Miya and another vs Kazee Mohamed Miya bin Kazee Dada Miya—Tyabji, D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.

363-95—Brown and M—Noorbi and another vs Jansbai and others—Wadia and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

597-95—Nanu and H—Tullockchund Manockchand and others vs Tribhowandas Harrackchand—Edgelow and G.
448-96—F P Pavri—Kessowjee Kullianjee vs Pragjee Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.
621-93—Brown and M—Jamnadas Vithaldas vs Kankoochand Sirchand and others—Ardeshir H and D and Smetham B and N.
672-96—Janardhan and A—Sadanand Raghoonath and others vs Damodher Kashinath Patwardhan.
688-96—Payne G and S—Thomas Henry Moore and another vs Hassanbhai Muljee and another—Dikshit and H.
17-97—Smetham B and N—William Watson and another vs Arthur C Wingrove.
57-97—Nanu and H—Dewjee Canjee and another vs A Bossappa Bajee.
58-97—Nanu and H—Dady Rustomjee Dady vs Mahadhu Mathoora.
65-97—Ardeshir H and D—Vithuldas Ramdas and another vs Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandher—Nanu and H.
73-97—Framjee M and M—Ardesir Cursetjee Goculdas vs Edwin Clifton Johaston—H J R Hemming.
84-97—Little and Co—Hajee Cassum Hajee Joosub Jiya vs Tar Mahomed Hallam and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

49-96—In person—Bhickoobai vs Dewoobai and others.
56-96—In person—Ganeshram Doorgaparsad vs Doorgadin Bechuram.

Postponed Long Causes.

662-95—In person a pauper—Ratoonbi vs Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Fazloodin and others—In person.—Part heard.
346—24891-95—Roughton and B—Francies Baggiano vs Jagmohundas Vundravandas Bhasett and others—Little and Co.

For Further Argument.

Pestonjee R and K, and Thakordas D and C—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in the matter of Government and Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett and Hajee Adam Seedick—F A Little for Government.

Postponed Long Causes.

621-96—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Shapurjee Katruck and another vs Hajee Haroon Ebrahim—Payne G and S.
280-95—Bland and N—Kika Khooshal and another vs Tyab Noor Mahomed and another—Little and Co.
201-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Pestonjee Tuback and others vs Dinbai and others—Ardeshir H and D and D F Wadia.

LORD HARRIS ON BOMBAY.

BEFORE a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held March 10, at Botolph House, Eastcheap, an address on Bombay was delivered by Lord Harris, late Governor of the Presidency. Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P., president of the chamber, occupied the chair, and among those present were Sir Charles Lawson, Sir Charles Turner, Mr. H. M. Matheson, Mr. Henry Coke, Mr. James Macandrew, Mr. Magnus Mowat, Mr. James Chambers, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Y. Yumashitu (Japanese Consulate), Col. J. S. Young, Capt. G. R. Vivian, and Mr Charles Musgrave.

Lord Harris remarked that it was the civil servants of India who really knew the country and were to be trusted. Those were the men at this moment were straining—probably over-straining—themselves, and, he feared, in certain cases would suffer for it for the rest of their lives. He then gave a resume of the matters which occupied his attention during five very busy years of his life, and said that Bombay was the only Presidency or province of India which had managed to find any funds out of its resources for building a railway—the beginning of the line which was eventually to be continued to Rohri and thence to Delhi. Alluding to the vexed irrigation question, he urged them, when ever they heard the Government of India condemned for not making irrigating canals to a greater extent, to consider the part of the country where the construction of a canal was advocated. There were some parts where it would be an absolute waste of money to do so. In his experience the touch we kept on the native chiefs was a very gentle one, leaving them very large discretion and ample powers, so long as they did justice and showed a reasonable desire to improve the conditions under which their subjects lived. Bombay had supplied the two natives of India who had so far obtained admission to the British House of Commons. Having spoken of the disposition of the natives of India to invest their money in land in some form or other, he alluded to the measures which were taken year by year by any Government in anticipation of famine. As far as his experience of the Deccan went a railway was a hundred times more useful than a canal in the event of famine. The City of Bombay had been almost desolated by the visitation of plague. Had the Municipality been able to complete the plans actually in process of being carried out when the plague came the sanitary condition of Bombay might have compared even with any city in Europe. We found now, as frequently before, that in a crisis we must fall back on the governing race. Both as regarded the plague and the famine-stricken districts, India deserved the deepest sympathy and the most active assistance that England could give her. When the rain came, and the agriculturists wanted to get back to their land, they would want seed and oxen, and then the money supplied from this and other parts of the world would come in most usefully. No sums would be too great that were sent in that form, and he sincerely hoped there was no prospect of the Lord Mayor's Fund diminishing in daily amount for some time to come. (Applause.)

A SUSPECTED case of plague has been discovered and segregated at Kalka.

THE Chiefs of Nawanagar, Dhrol, and Rajkot, and the Talukdars of Jalia and Pal, having ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by them within the lands which lie within their respective territories occupied by the Jamnagar-Rajkot Railway, the general Acts are declared to apply to these lands.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE Secretary for War gave evidence on (March 11) before the Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure of India. Lord Welby presided, and there were also present Mr. Courtney M.P., Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Ralph Knox, Sir James Peile, Mr. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. Naoroji, and Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray.

In reply to various questions, Lord Lansdowne said that he considered the Finance Member of the Council of India had, both theoretically and practically, all the powers it was possible to give him. In no case would the Finance Minister's position be weak ; he would necessarily hold a potent influence in the councils of the Viceroy. On the other hand, the personality of the Viceroy counted for a good deal, and he could strengthen the position of the Finance Minister by giving him a large measure of support. They could not exclude the personal factor from the calculation, and he agreed with Lord Northbrook and Lord Cromer in that view. He agreed that the finances of India were of the first importance, and that peculiar danger might attend unsound finance, and added that the Council of India always appreciated that. He was not in a position to enter into comparisons of military expenditure extending over forty years, but no doubt there had been an increase of taxation of late years. The taxation of India was full of difficulty, but he would not use the word "danger." Any increase of taxation would always be a serious matter in India. It was hard to say what the course of military developments and expenditure would be in the future. He did not know that we should be able to get native troops in a few years on the same easy terms as we did now. Their high military authorities said that the proportion of British officers to native troops in India was not adequate. A force of 14,000 native troops was obtained out of a population of 300,000,000, but the class from which the native army was drawn was a very limited class. He did not see that rapid communication by rail and telegraph would diminish the Indian Army. The frontier scheme of defence during the last few years had been made complete but still it might be thought necessary in the future to supplement it. He did not think that frontier wars would be so recurrent as they had been in the past. The frontier was in a much better state than it was ten years ago. The hope that there would be fewer frontier wars had not been expressed before, he thought in circumstances similar to those which at present prevailed. The old policy was much more a policy going in and giving the tribes a severe lesson and leaving them to themselves to break loose again to be once more punished. Lord Ripon described it as "alternate vengeance and inaction." The recent policy has been rather to let the tribes think that they were in a sense our own men ; that they had a great deal to expect from us in the way of pay for road-making and levy service and things of that kind, and that it was to their interest to behave themselves properly. The old style of inflicting a fine extending over so many years was a very bad one. The fine would be paid, not by the lawless members of the tribe, but by the well-conducted. The fine system kept up a rankling sense of injustice and rendered the pacification of the country more or less difficult. He saw a case where caravans were bringing logs of wood, and out of every ten logs two were taken for fines imposed many years ago. The traders were the only men who paid the fines, and the remainder were up in their fastnesses cuting their own and other people's throats. The tribes were now employed as a militia and in road-making and in keeping up military posts. We did not interfere in the internal quarrels of those tribes, but we did not allow them to dispute with their neighbours. Instead of fining the tribes we gave them wages. We would only interferere when the disputes would give serious trouble to ourselves. It was cheaper to make these payments than to be liable to constant outbreaks, which was the result of the old system. There probably would be an increase of pay of the soldiers, and also an increase of European officers in the Indian Army. The Military Member of Council generally exercised a potent influence on the side of economy. The £7 10s. per head per soldier charged on the 70,000 British troops supplied to India was a fair charge to India. The cost of our recruits was not greater than formerly, but we paid more for our soldiers and got better men. The short-service system was not introduced for the special advantage either of India or of this country ; it was introduced because the system which preceded it had hopelessly broken down. There was no doubt that the Indian Army was of great value in affording experience to our younger officers and in giving large areas for the manceuvring of troops, which were difficult to obtain in this country, as the feelings of landed proprietors had to be considered. The Indian Army was what was required for India, it being always remembered that India was called upon not only to provide for the internal police of the country, but also for other contingencies on and off the frontier. It was quite impossible to say what the result would be upon the military system of this country if India were wiped off the map of the globe. He thought that the army was greater than was required for the maintenance of order in India, and the excess beyond that must be looked upon as a force more or less maintained on account of the Imperial policy. If there were no Imperial policy it would still be India's interest to defend herself from foreign invasion, but the question was whether India would still have the same kind of complications to look for as she had now. For instance, if India were a dependency of the United States, would she have the same external liabilities as she might have now ? India would have her army organised on a different footing in that case, and on probably a much less expensive footing. He thought that a small standing committee could act as arbitrators when the Government of India and the Imperial Government could not agree. Of course it would be more difficult to refer matters of policy than to determine a point as to whether a particular charge was fair and reasonable. Such a standing committee should be a permanent body.

Replying to further questions, Lord Lansdowne said that the system of indirect representation of the Indian taxpayers upon the Viceroy's Council was initiated by himself, and he thought that it had resulted in economy of administration. Those members of the Legislative Council were men of very great independence and wide popularity, and their criticisms of the Budget were very valuable. He would be opposed to their being allowed to move amendments to the Budget and to divide upon them, for it would not do to allow the Government to risk an adverse vote upon its own Budget.

Mr. Naoroji asked why the Government of India should be trusted in relation to the Budget any more than the Government at home, seeing that amendments to the Budget could be moved in the House of Commons.

Lord Lansdowne said that he was afraid that raised the whole question whether they could apply to India at the present time the same modes of government which were acceptable and suitable to this country, and he scarcely thought he should go into a point of that kind in his evidence. He submitted that it was not a point which the Commission was engaged to investigate.

In further examination by Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Lord Lansdowne said that he did not think members in the House of Commons always took the close interest which they might do in the finances of India. In reply to a suggestion that the Indian Budget might be referred to a Select Committee of members with Indian experience, he said that, never having been in the House of Commons, he was not very familiar with its procedure, and preferred not to make any suggestion on what was purely a question of House of Commons procedure.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday (March 18

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—March 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W H C Minns, B C S	Capt. S F Bayley
Mr D C Johnstone, B C S	Capt H A F Magrath
Mr R W Martin, B	Lieut R H B Anderson
Mr D H Whalley, B	Lieut S Logan
Mr F D Kiernander, B	Lieut F R E Lock
Mr A L Hannay, M C S	Lieut E C Rowcroft
Mr C M Mullaly, M C S	Lieut H W Codrington
Mr R N H Reid, M	Hon Lieut M Larkin
Mr E Thurston, M	Chief Engr. R Macolm
Mr C B Winchester, Bo	Condr R Hicks
Lt-Col J de C D Meade	Condr A Walker
Lt-Col J S G Manera	Condr T J Scott
Major R M Rainey	Sub-Condr G H Green
Major W J K Dobbin	Sub-Condr E J Price
Major L M M Hall	Sub-Condr T W Charlesworth
Capt H N Waymouth	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr P T S Large, B, till Apr 20	Capt E L Holloway, 3 mos
Mr H S Johnstone, B 1 mo and 14 days	Capt F H Domenichetti, 1 mo
Mr T L O'Flynn, B, 6 mos	Lieut A W McArthur, 4 mos
Mr E J Alexander, B, 1 week	Lieut A R Saunders, 3 mos
Mr G B Reid, Bo, 6 mos	Lieut S Clay, 4 mos
Major F G Delamain, 3 days	Surg Lt-Col M S Eyre, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E J Alexander B	Lieut J S Dallas
Lt-Col G L Eliot	Lieut J S Swan
Major V C Tonnochy	Lieut F G H Sutton
Lieut R E Chaplin	Surg-Major S Little
Lieut G McK Franks	

UP to date 141,454 tons of rice have been sent from Rangoon to India this year, as against 10,726 for the same period last year.

THE bye-election for a representative of the Bhuleshwar ward on the Municipality was to have taken place to-day. But polling is no longer necessary, as Kazi Kabiruden has retired in favour of the only other candidate, Dr. C. Freeman Underwood, who is accordingly elected unopposed. Dr. Underwood has rendered considerable assistance to the authorities in their fight with the plague, and his presence in the Municipality just now will be welcome.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows;—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

ON VIEW.—Mr. H. S. Smith's Valuable Furniture, Piano, &c., at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, to be SOLD on 31st inst.

JUST RECEIVED, a few BIJOU ORCHESTRAN ORGANS or P. R. Organs with 4 Music Rolls and Case complete, Rs. 175. A powerful Hand Organ, suitable for Dance or Meeting Halls—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co. Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

WANTED, a CASHIER and STOREKEEPER, Good knowledge of accounts and neat handwriting indispensable. Cash security required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in writing with full particulars and references before 1st April, 1897, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

SATURDAY'S London financial telegram through Reuter reported Consols and French Rentes unchanged, at 112 1-16 and 102¼, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan in London was ¼ per cent. higher, at 117. The market rates of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put down ⅛th per cent., say to 1¼ per cent. all round. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th higher, at £63 3-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at 28⅝d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was unaltered at 62 5-8 cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·87 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm on Saturday afternoon; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 6,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 5-16 cents; while June Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·03 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 13,000 bales.

The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York on Friday was 7,770,000 bales, compared with 7,700,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

We now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	59,000	82,000	117,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	40,000	60,000	62,000
" Continent	39,000	51,000	65,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,192,000	4,727,000	7,231,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,702,000	1,796,000	2,875,000
" " to Continent do.	2,297,000	1,880,000	2,697,000
" Stock in the Ports	750,000	629,000	1,897,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,600,000	3,355,730	4,524,610
" " Surats	222,000	276,820	110,470

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,349,000	1,126,550	1,811,500
" London	19,000	9,000	5,500
American Afloat	90,000	142,000	120,000
East Indian "	11,000	19,000	2,000
Total	1,469,000	1,296,550	1,939,000
Price of Middling-Americans	3 31-32d.	4 3-8d.	3 5-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 12-32d.	3 9-16d.	2 13-16d.
Difference	19-32d.	1-16d.	4-22d.

Prices of Cotton in our local market have been all unchanged to-day, and the feeling has been very quiet, hardly anything having been done.

WHEAT and SEEDS are nominally unchanged; but no business for export has been reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,814 bales.
Wheat	33,188 cwts.
Linseed	1,687 "
Rapeseed	2,333 "
Gingellyseed	2,531 "
Castorseed	1,267 "
Rice	16,023 "

FREIGHTS are dull and declining, and there is very little business doing in other direction.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Returns for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,72,875
" " Branches	Inc.	"	15,17,156
Other "	Dec.	"	12,77,259
Government Securities	Dec.	"	54,235
Other authorised "	Inc.	"	10
Loans	Dec.	"	1,81,825
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	4,00,040
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	81,643
Cash	Dec.	"	27,149

Great scarcity prevailed in this market and a good demand, during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day and the Cash Balance would have shown a considerable diminution on Saturday, the increase in trade requirements having been close upon 15 lakhs (due to withdrawals to the extent of 12½ lakhs from Private Deposits and a material addtion to loans) but for an increase in Government Deposits both at the Bank's Head Office and Branches, aggregating nearly 20 lakhs. As it was the reduction in the Bank's Cash Balance was only about a quarter of a lakh, at 110¼ lakhs compared with a decrease of 20½ lakhs in the week preceding.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 3s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills continue very scarce. A small amount of Bank Wire Transfer was sold at 1s. 3 1-8d.; but on the Bazaar coming out to buy, rates receded, and, at the close, had lost 1-32d. on the opening rates, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·60	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has remained lifeless, quotattions for 3½ per Cents having been 100 7-8 both for cash and the settlement. For the April settlement of the same denomination 101 1-8 has been quoted; and 97 3-4, nominal, for Threes.

SHARES.—We make no changes in our list this evening, no further transactions having transpired, while quotations generally are still nominal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 percent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	28⅝

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this evening.

PORTSAID, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

French mail steamer Oceanien from China arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 27th March compared with the Statement of 20th March, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 20. Rs.	Mar. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,80,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,60,122	57,32,997
Do. do. at Branches	53,48,307	68,65,463
Other Deposits	2,66,19,449	2,53,42,190
Post Bills	8,258	8,401
Credits, undrawn	20,09,805	19,67,648
Rs.	5,54,45,941	5,61,16,699
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,02,49,035	1,01,94,800
Other authorised Securities	39,88,128	39,88,138
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	60,64,708	65,17,078
Loans do. do. do.	1,32,09,163	1,30,27,338
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,03,31,010	1,07,31,050
Dead Stock	4,12,416	4,12,416
Stamps and Stationery	22,031	21,905
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	83,492	1,65,135
Cash	1,10,85,988	1,10,58,839
Rs.	5,54,45,941	5,61,16,699

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Hamilton, Surg Lt Col, Bengal, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, on plague duty, from Almora.

Becher, Major, Punjab, 1st Bedfordshire Regt, on leave, from Umballa.

MARCH 28.

Deane, Surgn Major, Ms, A M S, on plague duty, from Bangalore.

MARCH 29.

Fordyce, Lt Col, Bo, Mily Account Dept, from furlough, from England.

Thacker, Lt, Bengal, Comt Transport, on leave, from Mian Mir.

Captain, Lt, 8th Bengal Cavy, from leave, from England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CUBITT—March 5, at 25, Colville-square, W., wife of Capt. W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DARE—March 6, at Castle Court, Boscombe, Wife of Wm. Jno. Dare, Allahabad, N.W.P., of a daughter.

WHEELER—March 4, at Southwood House, Tulse Hill, S.W. (the residence of her mother), wife of William Wheeler, of the Bank of Bengl, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN—GROSART—February 18, at the English Church, Sao Paulo, John Buchanan, late of Sylhet, Eastern Bengal, to Margaret Rennie, daughter of the late Andrew Grosart, Esq., Glasgow.

CAULFEILD—FINNEMORE—March 9, at Gorey, Co. Wexford, F. V. J. Caulfeild, Captain Indian Staff Corps, to Alys Finnemmore, daughter of J. H. Finnemore, Esq., of Onnarara, Co. Wexford.

DEATHS.

BOSWELL—March 6, at Iver Lodge, Bucks, H. Bruce Boswell, Bombay Civil Service (Retired), aged 68.

BREWER—March 6, at Edwinstone Vicarage, Notts, the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D., aged 85.

BURTON—March 3, Maria Aphonsine, widow of Sir William Westbrook Burton, formerly of Madras and Sydne, aged 75.

DUCAT—March 9, at 7, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, Emily Matilda, widow of Charles Ducat, Esq., of the Honorable East India Company's service, aged 89.

HORSBRUGH—March 3, at Hastings, Boyd Horsbrugh Madras Civil Service (Retired).

MONTAGU—March 7, at Stoke Lodge, Guildford, Alfred Worsley Montagu, Lieutenant-General Bengal Staff Corps, aged 67.

NURSEY—March 6, at 29, Morval-road, Brixton, John Fairfax Nursey, formerly of the India Office, Whitehall, aged 66.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN.—No good would be done by publishing your letter. Address your complaint to the Chairman of the Plague Committee.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1897.

THE complicated and embarrassing state of things in the Levant worsens from day to day. Even the Foreign Admirals are beginning to realise that the pastime of throwing shells at Cretan insurgents who cannot reply in kind, does not tend to mend matters. They are constrained to telegraph to the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople urging the necessity of appointing a European Governor for the Island, as the "continuance" of Turkish rule there is impossible. Turkish rule came to an end when the Powers substituted their own marines for Turkish troops, and naively asked the insurgents to lay down their arms. The Cretans declined to do anything of the kind: they have carried their contumacy so far as to fire on the launch of the British Admiral. On the other hand, the foreign war-ships have again bombarded the insurgents, who, having captured the fort of Malaxa, were proceeding to entrench themselves on a height below the fort nearer Suda Bay. The cruisers have captured steamers and sailing vessels carrying food-stuffs to the Island in order to provide the two or three thousand Greek troops under Colonel Vassos and the insurgents who have reinforced themselves with necessary supplies. The Greek Government calls the attention of the Powers to the fact that the enforcement of the blockade is depriving the population of Crete of the food-stuffs on the importation of which they depend for their subsistence. Mr. Curzon, interrogated on this subject, admits that the fact is as stated. It occupies the earnest attention of the bewildered Admirals, who must loathe the impossible task set them of keeping order in Crete, without administrative machinery of any kind. No wonder they ask urgently for a "European Governor" who can be none else than Prince George of Greece or his cousin, Prince Waldemar of Denmark. The "gendarmerie," which Colonel Bor organised a few short months since, is already disbanded. The foreign officers received three and the men one month's pay and their passage home. It was intended by the Powers when the gendarmerie was constituted that the rank-and-file should be largely recruited among the Islanders. Only three presented themselves for service; of these two deserted to the insurgents and one went to Athens. Italian Carabineri and Montenegrins formed the bulk of the force. They did not know a word of Greek, and consequently were very unpopular with the Cretans. The Italians have been sent home; the Russians have taken the Montenegrins into their service. It is clear that having got rid of the Turks, the Cretans will allow no other foreigners to rule over them if they can help it.

Meanwhile there is excitement in Constantinople, where the Mussulmans look upon the 300,000 Greeks, who form so large and important an element of the population of the capital, with a distrust which is fully reciprocated. The Greeks are apprehending a massacre. The excitement and the anxiety must be raised to fever heat by the ominous news that Russia is massing troops on the Armenian frontier and in the Southern Provinces. The Porte is desirous of information as to the meaning of that not altogether reassuring incident, but M. Nelidoff seems to be unable to give any explanation on the subject. Lord Salisbury's proposal that the Powers should bring pressure to bear on Turkey and Greece to withdraw their respective forces to a safe distance from the Macedonian frontier of Thessaly, has on second thoughts been approved by the Powers. They at first declined to entertain the proposal, so long as the Greek troops remained in Crete. It was certain that Germany and Austria, at all events, would take that line, for these two Powers suggested to Turkey that she should mass troops in Macedonia, so as to bring pressure to bear on Greece. The papers brought by the mail which arrived yesterday tend to strengthen the suggestion to which we have more than once referred, that Greece has reason to count on the support of Bulgaria and Servia, if not of a more powerful champion, if things become really serious. On the 6th instant, the *Times'* correspondent at Athens telegraphed that King Alexander of Servia had travelled apparently incognito to Sofia, to take counsel with Prince Ferdinand. He described it as an event of the greatest moment in the present critical situation. "That its significance is fully appreciated in Athens," he went on to say, "may be judged from the fact that no telegrams announcing the King's arrival in the Bulgarian capital have been published, and the whole Athenian Press maintains a profound silence on the subject. That the two Balkan States intend to profit materially by the present embarrassments of Greece is beyond doubt. Both Servia and Bulgaria are preparing for war."

This correspondent tells us that the Foreign Minister of Servia is enthusiastic in favour of an alliance with Bulgaria. But he was under the impression that the negotiations between Bulgaria and Greece had come to naught, their aims in Macedonia being irreconcilable. If that were really so, then the information which the *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed a week previously, that a convention between Greece and Bulgaria had been signed, was erroneous. But it would be midsummer madness for Bulgaria and Servia to reject the alliance of Greece when preparing to wrest Macedonia from Turkey, which has massed 80,000 men in that Province, and can easily reinforce them by as many more. Mr. H. Norman, Special Commissioner of the *Chronicle*, who is in a position to know what is going on in the Balkan States, asserts that Bulgaria and Greece have agreed to co-operate in the liberation of Macedonia. If a Greek force crosses the frontier, or Turkish troops attempt to enter Thessaly, Prince Ferdinand will march to the sea, that is, to Salonica. He writes:—"Bulgaria is perfectly ready. She has just satisfied herself that she can mobilise her army in four days. This is the confidential report of a German military expert. She has everything in readiness for 150,000 men. Her force on the frontier is bigger than it ever was before. A single whisper from any one of the Powers in the ear of Prince Ferdinand would cause him to declare his independence instantly. Russia will whisper that word to him as a bribe by-and-by." The coming by-and-by? The ways of diplomacy are past finding out, and it is never safe to prophecy what Russia will do or will not do. That Power has offered to supply Servia with mazagine rifles for a hundred and twenty thousand men. The telegrams published this morning mention that the Porte is pressing Count Nelidoff to throw some light on the massing of Russian troops that is now in progress on the Armenian frontier and in the provinces nearest to Constantinople. No reply is forthcoming. "Russia does not sulk; she meditates." What is she meditating at the present moment? Lord Salisbury, who has had a two hours' conference with M. Hanotaux, may be able to form a shrewd guess; ordinary mortals can only wait until the future reveals the secrets of the present.

ALTHOUGH the Budget Statement this year contained no surprises, with the single exception of the proposal to borrow largely in India instead of London, the discussion occupied fully seven hours, and was participated in by nearly all the members of the Council. Sir James Westland's anticipation of severe criticism in his observation that he had now to submit himself to slaughter at the hands of the Council, was fulfilled to an extent seldom witnessed. Official members outside the Viceroy's Executive Council joined in a destructive criticism which is usually principally confined to the non-official members. This unwonted onslaught on the part of those of the Government's own household was due to the announcement made in the Budget of the terms of the quinquennial Provincial contracts. The attack was led by Mr. James, whose speeches and writings are invariably characterised by a refreshing candour of criticism that years of official training have failed to eliminate. The tightness with which the leading strings are held by the Imperial Government in the matter of local expenditure, was illustrated by a homely simile, and was made the basis of an appeal that Provincial administrations should be allowed to improve their position by taxation of their own. The Viceroy seemed inclined to favour the proposal as being calculated to act as an incentive to economy, but said that the Government of India would fail in its duty if it did not maintain a strict control over Provincial expenditure. While we share the view that the principle of decentralised finance might be carried further than it is, we cannot concur in the opinion that the delegation of the powers of the Government of India in prescribing the bounds of taxation would tend to economy. The taxation of the country is very heavy, and its delegation to Local Governments might tempt them, when public improvements were pressing for attention, to make it still heavier. It is very desirable to prevent, as far as possible, inequalities of taxation as between one Province and another, and the best safeguard against such inequalities is undoubtedly the limitation to a central authority of the power of levying new imposts. There was more ground for the complaint made by Mr. James, as by many other members of Council, respecting the system by which the assignments called for from the various Provinces to meet Imperial needs are settled every five years.

The arrangement is one which pleases no one. Almost every Province was described by its representative on the Council as being badly treated. Mr. James was of opinion that Bengal had been far too gently dealt with under the new contract, especially in view of the comparative lightness of taxation consequent on the Permanent Settlement. Sir Henry Prinsep and Mr. Stevens, on the other hand, held that the Finance Member had been too severe on Bengal. This view was, of course, supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, who went so far as to describe Mr. James' views of the Permanent Settlement as embodying "an exploded fallacy which could never be revived, until India came to be ruled by socialists from Whitechapel." These words must have rejoiced the heart of the Maharaja of Darbhangah, who, in his time, has known Lieutenant-Governors that have regarded proposed changes in the Permanent Settlement as being based on anything but exploded socialistic fallacies. The description would more accurately apply to the talk heard during the afternoon of a past "golden age in India" and of "the drain for England" being responsible for poverty and famine alike. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was on more solid ground when he suggested that the whole question of the Provincial contracts should be referred to a Conference, whereat the Local Governments should be properly represented. This Conference should endeavour to lay down a fixed policy, based upon automatic self-acting principles. As it is a generation since the existing scheme of decentralisation was introduced by Lord Mayo, the present plan is sufficiently well advanced in years to justify a discussion between the parties affected of proposals for its replacement by some scheme better adapted to present needs. Lord Elgin gave what may be regarded as a virtual promise that some such plan should be adopted. It is not likely, however, that a Conference will be convened during Lord Elgin's term of office. As he reminded the Council, this was the fourth Budget meeting at which he had presided, and another five years will elapse before the time comes round to review the contracts. It would manifestly be inconvenient for a Conference to discuss the principles underlying quinquennial contracts until the time is approaching for their rearrangement. Another promise made by Lord Elgin related to the criticism made in these columns, and taken up by many of the speakers in the course of the Budget debate, of the intention to proceed with the railway construction programme at this time of strain and stress. It was to the effect that if his financial advisers in India and in England could not find the funds required for the programme it should be curtailed, but his Excellency added that at present the necessity has not arisen. We all know that the money can be found, at least in England, where the credit of India is good and the money market is easy. But is it wise to add to our sterling liabilities, when, by waiting a year, the money could be raised in India? Mr. Playfair, in the course of his interesting speech, showed that a number of the new projects could be postponed without loss or injury. Lord Elgin, on the other hand, urged that it is essential to the success of the programme that it shall be strictly adhered to when once settled, but he gave no particular ground for holding that view.

The famine of course loomed large in every speech. Sir James Westland and the Viceroy made good use of the opportunity to show that the events of the last few months have fully justified the policy of famine insurance laid down fifteen years ago. The deficit of four and a-half crores in the two years' account can be more than met from the amount of the famine insurance grant which has gone to the payment of debt. The other part of the grant has been expended in protective railway and irrigation works, and these have enabled the Government to cope with the famine on a more economical scale than has ever before been possible. Mr. Playfair expressed a hope that savings occurring from exchange combined with a fairly abundant season after the monsoon, may give back to the finances revenue that as a measure of precaution the Finance Minister does not consider it prudent to count upon. We may all share this hope, though it will not do to rely too much upon it, for, as Sir James Westland pointed out in his statement, the estimated outlay is extremely uncertain, and it is just as possible that it may be greatly exceeded as that it may be greatly reduced. The transition from the question of famine to that of the ordinary pressure of the people on the soil is an easy one, and hence Mr. Playfair found a good opportunity to impress on Government the importance of stimulating emigration from over-populated tracts to Assam, where labour is greatly needed. His request to Government to encourage and carry on the emigration as a protective measure as well as for the good of the Province will no doubt receive attention. Mr. Sayani's references to the indebtedness of the agricultural classes were equally apposite, and drew from the Viceroy an assurance that although the famine has necessitated postponement of legislative proposals, the subject has not been lost sight of. While not holding out hopes that a final settlement will be arrived at during the remaining period of his term of office, Lord Elgin said that at least the way could be paved for the work. The next Calcutta session should see the adumbration of some definite proposal for grappling with this evil, which grows more acute year by year.

THEY are naturally very much afraid of plague in the North-West Provinces, but we are glad to find the Lieutenant-Governor took time by the forelock and appointed a Committee to draw up a series of preventive regulations. Bearing in mind that the first object is to secure the submission to the sanitary and executive officers of the earliest information of the occurrence of a case of bubonic plague, and the next to prevent the spread of the disease, the Committee has drawn up sound and sufficiently comprehensive rules. The landed proprietors have been associated with the Government in the care of rural villages, and only when villagers turn obstreperous are the services of the police to be called in. The police are not to be employed in house-to-house visitation, nor are they to be invested with any special powers regarding the removal of sufferers or their families. Further, for the conciliation of the people, they are informed that the same rules which apply to them apply equally to Europeans. Segregation will be compulsory, except in cases when it is certain the patient can be as satisfactorily nursed and tended in his own home. But it is clearly laid down that in the hospitals and segregation camps all the privacy necessary under the purdah system will be provided. The North-West has, of course, the experience of Bombay to guide it—experience which has cost our city a great deal,—and, probably, the disease will be coped with and stamped out more promptly there than with us. Every effort to meet the prejudices, religious and social, of the people, appears to have been made, and they are told that they need not employ European doctors, unless they so desire. Due warning is given that if the pestilence assumes serious proportions, cemeteries within the towns or near residences will be closed to plague cases, and that quicklime will be used, though it will not be allowed to fall upon either coffin or corpse, which is to be at least six feet below the surface of the ground. Infected chuppar houses are to be immediately burnt and bedding destroyed, though the friends of the dead will be allowed to dispose of them in accordance with their religious customs, subject only to certain sanitary precautions which do not conflict with the mortuary practices of any religion. Thus the North-West Provinces will begin to deal with its pestilence with the efficiency, to which Bombay has only attained after many months, and the loss of thousands of lives.

WE hear from Gokak that the Falls No. 1 Mill has not been destroyed by fire. A cotton store was burned, but the mill has sustained no damage, except to a small portion of the shafting outside the mill.

MISS FISCHER, daughter of the late Mr. Ferdinand Fischer, of Bombay, made her debut as a public entertainer, in St. James's Hall, London, on March 9. Miss Fischer, whose musical gifts were fully recognised and appreciated by her many friends in Bombay during her brief visits to India, has assumed a professional name, Mdlle. Aimee Ferdinand, and gave her first concert on the date abovenamed. The home papers, we are pleased to find, speak most encouragingly of her first concert, which appears to have been a signal success. The *Globe*, for example, speaks of the lady as "a singer of exceptional merit. She has a voice of wide range, excellent quality, and unusual power, and by her rendering of songs in Italian, French, and German, displayed an intelligent and sympathetic acquaintance with the lyric writers of these varied schools. Her first number, Gluck's "Che faro," proved her a singer of much dramatic force, and some Schumann lieder were rendered with great charm and refinement. Gounod's O Ma Lyre Immortelle, and Denza's May Morning completed her contributions to this successful concert, which also had the assistance of Mr. Ben Davies. The popular tenor was heard in Schumann's Mondnacht and Ah, 'Moon of my Delight,' from Liza Lehmann's 'In a Persian Garden.'" The following evening Miss Fischer sang with even greater approbation at the Imperial Institute.

THE Chin Hills Public Works Division is abolished from April 1st, and amalgamated with the Chindwin Division.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INTERVIEW BETWEEN LORD SALISBURY AND M. HANOTAUX.

LONDON, MARCH 23, MIDNIGHT.

Lord Salisbury had a two hours' conference with M. Hanotaux in Paris to-day.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The situation at Constantinople is serious owing to the excited state of Mussalman feeling.

GREEK POPULATION ARMING.

The Greek population in Constantinople is arming, fearing that a massacre is imminent.

EUROPEAN GOVERNOR NEEDED FOR CRETE.

The Foreign Admirals at Crete have telegraphed to the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople, urging the immediate nomination of a European Governor for the Island, as a continuance of Turkish rule there is impossible.

THE FOREIGN WARSHIPS STILL BOMBARD THE INSURGENTS.

The Foreign warships at Suda Bay have again bombarded the insurgents, who were attempting to entrench the height below Fort Malaxa.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES FOR THE CRETANS.

A Greek Note to the Powers observes that the Cretans are dependent on imported food-stuffs.

Mr. Curzon during the debate in the Commons on this question, said it was occupying the earnest attention of the Foreign Admirals at Crete.

THE POWERS REFUSE BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL REGARDING THE THESSALIAN FRONTIER.

The Powers, Mr. Curzon said, in reply to the British Note regarding the position on the Thessalian frontier, had declined to entertain the proposal for collective pressure for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Turkish and Greek forces, so long as the Greeks remained in Crete.

Mr. Morley observed that the Government were imposing autonomy on the Cretans by starving and blockading, and sometimes bombarding them.

RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS ON THE ARMENIAN FRONTIER.

The Porte is pressing enquiries on M. Nelidoff as to the massing of Russian troops, which is now going on, on the Armenian frontier.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 27, MIDNIGHT.

Great Britain is strongly urging the withdrawal of Turkisk troops from Crete.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR CANDIA.

THE TURKS WORSTED.

Severe fighting has taken place at Ghazi, near Candia in which the Turks suffered very heavy losses.

BRITISH ADMIRAL'S LAUNCH FIRED UPON.

The insurgents at Akrotiri have fired on the steam launch of the British Admiral.

INSURGENTS HOLD THEIR OWN AROUND CANEA.

There is continual fighting going on around Canea, and the insurgents hold all the strategic positions in the vicinity.

DEPARTURE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE FOR THE FRONTIER.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

PATHETIC SCENE.

ATHENS, MARCH 28.

The Crown Prince of Greece started for Volo to-day.

The departure of his Royal Highness was made the occasion for a great popular demonstration.

The scene at the palace on the Prince taking leave of his parents was a most pathetic one.

THE NATION READY TO SACRIFICE BLOOD AND MONEY.

Before his Royal Highness left a deputation presented a Resolution stating that the nation was ready to sacrifice its blood and money in the present cause.

INCREASE IN THE BUTCHER'S BILL AT TOKAT.

LONDON, MARCH 27, NOON.

Latest advices regarding the disturbances at Tokat state that four hundred Armenians have been massacred there.

RUMOURED ULTIMATUM TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

MARCH 29.

It is stated that the Powers are preparing ultimatums to be presented to Greece and Turkey, demanding the recall of their troops from the frontier, otherwise coercion will be resorted to.

RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS IN HER SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states that Russia has massed twenty thousand troops in her Southern Provinces for fear of troubles arising at Constantinople.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Fund has reached the sum of £460,000.

THE "TIMES" ON THE INDIAN BUDGET

The "Times," in a leading article on the Indian Budget, refutes the Hon. Mr. Sayani's assertions regarding the position of the Natives of India, and defends the administration of the Famine Fund.

REVIVAL OF THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

PARIS, MARCH 28.

The Panama scandal has been revived in consequence of M. Arton having made some fresh revelations.

Authority has been asked of the Chamber of Deputies to prosecute M. Naquet, M. Maret, and M. Boyer.

MARCH 29.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have authorised the prosecution of Messrs. Naquet, Maret, and Boyer, in connection with the Panama scandals.

RESUMPTION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ENQUIRY.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The South African Enquiry has been resumed.

Mr. Chamberlain put a series of leading questions to the witness, Mr. Schreiner, Attorney-General at the Cape, which showed a total disapproval of the policy pursued by the Transvaal.

Dr. Jameson, who was called, read a statement to the Committee in which he declared that Mr. Rhodes acquiesced in the plans for a rising at Johannesburg, but did not authorise the raid which he (Dr. Jameson) undertook, believing the situation to be urgent.

IMPORTANT UTTEARNCE BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

MARCH 29.

At a farewell dinner given in honour of Sir Alfred Milner, the newly-appointed Governor of Cape Colony, Mr. Chamberlain made a speech in which he said that Great Britain maintained all her rights under the London Convention and a paramount position in South Africa.

Any aspirations, therefore, of an independent Federation of States with a predominant Dutch influence looking for sympathy and support rather to the Continent of Europe than to Great Britain would not be acceptable, and until frankly abandoned, no final satisfactory settlement was possible.

PILGRIMAGE FROM MOROCCO FORBIDDEN.

TANGIER, MARCH 27.

The Sultan of Morocco has forbidden the pilgrimage to Mecca this year from his dominions.

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The transport Dilwara has left Suez for Southampton.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day, and s. s. Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 29.

There were 44 new cases and 6 deaths in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 44.

In the Plague Hospital 24 were admitted; 13 died, leaving 209 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 4 were admitted; 4 died, and 42 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital one was admitted; 8 died, leaving 22 under treatment.

As usual the Search Parties operated their works in the city, the suburban limits, and the cantonment, to-day. Owing to a case found lately in the suburban limits, in Cama's house, to-day's searching was very strict, but nothing was found. In the city 3,976 houses were searched, and 17 cases and 3 corpses were discovered.

The Cantonment Plague Committee, under Colonel Hart, Royal Engineers, met to-day, and reported that 19 houses where plague occurred were unfit for human habitation, and eleven houses required to be ventilated.

A few days ago a dead body was found on the road near the Adjutant-General's office. The police after careful investigation captured the relation of the deceased, who was staying at Sholapur, at a distance of two miles from where the body was found, but the relation brought him to stay in his sister's house, in the Adjutant-General's Office compound, for fear of the search. On the way, however, he died, and the cartman threw the body and bolted. The Cantonment Magistrate sentenced the relation and cartman to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. P. H. Dustur, Magistrate of Bombay, is coming to Poona on special plague duty.

DR. YERSIN'S SERUM TREATMENT.

THE following communication has been received by General Gatacre from Dr. Yersin:—

I have the honour to send you the statistics of treatment of 50 cases of plague by the serum of the Pasteur Institute of Nha Trang. My supply of serum is exhausted. The Paris Pasteur Institute has informed me of the despatch of a new supply that I shall receive shortly, and with which I hope to obtain results still more satisfactory.

Details:—Treated on the first day's illness—cases 17, cured 15, died 2; mortality per cent 12.

Treated on the second day's illness—cases 17, cured 11, died 6; mortality 35.

Treated on the third day's illness—cases 12, cured 6, died 6; mortality 50.

Treated on the fourth day's illness—cases 3, cured 1, died 2; mortality 66.

Treated on the fifth day's illness—cases 1, died 1; mortality 100.

Total treated—cases 50, cured 33, died 17.—Europeans—cured 2, died nil, mortality per hundred nil.* Eurasians—cured 5, died 4; mortality 44. Hindus—cured 15, died 10; mortality 43. Mussulmans—cured 5, died 2; mortality 28. Parsis—cured 9, died 1; mortality 10.

The serum employed for these experiments, Dr. Yersin writes, was provided by the Pasteur Institute. As a large quantity of serum will shortly arrive, Dr. Yersin hopes to give better results by introducing a sufficient quantity of the lymph. A detailed report of the experiments and results will be published in the annals of the Pasteur Institute.

* This return seems to require amendment. In the case of one European who was inoculated with the serum on the second day after the illness showed itself, unhappily death supervened next day.

FIRE AT COLABA.

ABOUT half-past 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out amongst a number of cotton bales piled up in the usual oblong form on that part of the Cotton Green, close to the scene of the great conflagrations, a few months ago. The property belonged to the Bombay Company, and if the outbreak had not been discovered promptly the result would have been very serious. It appears that on the 6th instant five hundred and twenty *pucca* bales were piled up in three stacks in close proximity of the Old Nicoll Mills and the Fort Press, and from one of these stacks, which contained two hundred and twenty bales, smoke was seen issuing by one Ramchandra, a number marker. On an alarm being given, telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-brigade stations, and the Colaba engine, under Mr. Champ, was quickly on the spot, followed by the Fort, Babulla Tank, Byculla, and Chinch poogly engines. Lines of hose were rapidly connected, and the Colaba engine commenced playing on the burning bales. The flames were completely put out in about a quarter-of-an-hour after the engine had commenced working, but not before nearly all the bales were drenched with water. A few bales of the adjoining stacks were also charred by fire and damaged by water. None of the other engines were brought into requisition, but they were not allowed to return to their stations until all the bales of the burning pile had been removed by the coolies and examined. Superintendent Brewin and Inspector Roberts were quickly in attendance, and from the enquiries made by them it was evident that the fire originated at the bottom of the stack owing to spontaneous combustion. The amount of damage has not been ascertained, but it is covered by insurance. On Sunday a bale was seen smouldering in a stack belonging to the New Mofussil Company, but the watchman extinguished it by pouring a bucketfull of water.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

WHEN I wrote last Friday the excitement on the part of the militant friends of the Cretans, or rather of the Greeks, was almost at its height. The flames were further fanned by what was undoubtedly a striking demonstration, held the same evening, at the Queen's Hall, in Langham Palace. Next to the Albert Hall the Queen's Hall is the largest building of the kind in the West End of London, and it was closely packed with an audience determined to prevent, if possible, "the employment of British forces for the coercion of Greece." The demonstration was organized by the Committee of what is called the Liberal Forward Movement, and Mr. George Russell, ex-Under Secretary of State for India, made an appropriate, if not altogether wise, chairman. For instance, he besought Liberals to turn a deaf ear to the advice now being offered, even in friendly quarters, to attach themselves once again to a non-party agitation. The "non-party business," he declared, "ruined the Armenian agitation, and, if they were so flabby as to give in to it again, it would ruin their Cretan agitation." A vigorous denunciation of the Great Powers will always bring down the house at a political gathering such as those now being held all over the country, and Mr. Russell did not spare the European Concert. Stripped of its diplomatic disguise, the Concert of Europe was nothing more than a gigantic trade union of loan-mongers and stock-jobbers, in whose hands those three Emperors, of whom the newspapers spoke with so much awe, had no more vitality or power than the three gilt balls that hung from a pawn-broker's shop." The leaders of the Liberal party, with the exception of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, were conspicuous by their absence, but as the Liberal Forwards are a sort of Fourth Party, only more so perhaps, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Kimberley, and the rest were not invited. The resolutions adopted indicate the spirit of the meeting. They were as follows:—(1) "That this meeting records its indignant protest against the employment of the British fleet by Lord Salisbury to coerce the Greeks and Cretans in the interest of the 'Great Assassin.'" (2) "That this meeting, denounces Lord Salisbury's proposal to enforce the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete, thus leaving the islanders at the mercy of the Turkish soldiery, and demands for the Cretans the right to settle their political destinies for themselves." (3) "That this meeting declares its unalterable adherence to the principle laid down by Mr. Gladstone, that the only solution of the Eastern question is the total abolition of Ottoman rule over other races." The *Star*, not to be outdone by the *Chronicle*, which plumes itself on its House of Commons telegram to King George, got up a successful demonstration in the Park, on Sunday, which was attended by a crowd, variously estimated at a hundred thousand, fifty thousand, thirty thousand, and fifteen thousand. Although no two papers agree as to the number present, there is a consensus of testimony to the respectability of the demonstrators and to the genuineness of the demonstration. The thing was excellently managed, as a single example mentioned by a correspondent of the *Times* shows. One of the orators, in concluding an impassioned peroration with the word "Armenia," lost his balance, and fell over the back of the cart, which formed the platform. His colleagues, with much presence of mind, threw after him his hat and coat, and called for the next speaker. Mr. George Curzon, with his pretty American wife, listened to the denunciation of the Foreign Office unmoved. It is doubtful if the German Emperor would have been so calm had he been present. Of his great unpopularity in this country there cannot be a doubt after Sunday's meeting in the Park. The groans emitted at any mention of the Sultan were feeble in comparison with those raised every time the Emperor was referred to. There is still talk of English Volunteers for Greece—Mr. Torr, one of the leaders of the Forward Party, is actually collecting names,—but I doubt if the enthusiasm for the Greeks is quite so deep-seated as it was seven days ago. The alleged action of the Greek commodore in suppressing the Admiral's message to the insurgents, directing them not to fire upon the towns; the unjustifiable attack at Selino on the refugees from Candano, and the industrious efforts of the *Times*, to show that Greece is thinking of one thing for Crete and two for herself, may have had some effect in curbing the ardour of our phil-Hellenics; but next Sunday's meeting in Trafalgar Square may revive the tempest of wrath.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE AND THE GREEK REPLY.

My congratulations to the *Times* and the *Daily Chronicle*. In all Europe, those two London papers were the only journals that were able to publish, on Tuesday morning, the text of the Greek reply to the Powers. The *Daily Chronicle* is zealously served in Athens by an ably trained journalist, Mr. Henry Norman, whose only fault is that he is not satisfied with being styled a special correspondent, but must needs be described as a Special Commissioner, a description which reminds me of the practice now in vogue in the suburbs of calling boarders "paying guests." The *Chronicle*, as became a paper so largely read by the proletariat, translated the Greek reply for the benefit of its readers. The *Times* gave the document in its original French, and very bad French it was, if I am to believe my friends from *Outre Manche*. "Cooks' French," is how one of them calls it. This is not complimentary to King George, if it be true, as some of the correspondents—I beg pardon, the Commissioners—inform us that the document was drawn up by the Greek Sovereign himself. The charge of diffusiveness brought against the author or authors of the note cannot, I fear, be denied. The document occupies pretty nearly a column of an ordinary newspaper. A skilful hand could compress the whole of the essential matter into a hundred words or less. If the well-known agency, to which the Indian public has to look for its regular daily supply of home and foreign news, has sent you a larger quantity than this, it must find that it possesses money to throw away. The Foreign Office was no better off than the bulk of the papers. One account says that the Greek refusal to agree to the Collective Note reached St. James's Park at 8 o'clock a.m.—four hours after the *Times* had gone to press. However that may be, I happen to know that the reply was not received personally by Lord Salisbury until some six or seven hours later. In Berlin, at noon, editors were telegraphing to their correspondents in London, asking them why they had not sent the Greek document. The correspondents had supposed that it would have reached the German capital, if not direct from Athens—for the German Press is not so enterprising in the matter of English telegrams as the more wealthy dailies,—at any rate, through the ordinary agencies, on which Continental papers so largely rely.

GREEK DECORATIONS FOR ENGLISH SYMPATHISERS.

About Christmas the King of Greece made the Duke of Westminster a Knight Grand Cross of the most Exalted Order of the Saviour, and Mr. Edward Atkin, a Commander of the same order. The gift was known at the time only to a few personal friends; at any rate, nothing appeared, I believe, in the papers about it until last Monday. I can suggest a reason for the secrecy—a secrecy that rather surprised some of us who were acquainted with what had happened. Mr. Edward Atkin is a member of the Civil Service and a clerk in the War Office. Besides being an able man, he is possessed of unlimited energy, and he has been until recently the life and soul of both the Armenian and Cretan agitations. He was honorary secretary of one association, treasurer of another, committee-man of a third, and chairman of a fourth. One of his friends, I understand, has christened him "the Pooh-bah of the anti-Turkish movement," and his personal appearance as well as his multitarious avocations make the designation a fitting one. In this country within certain limits everyone says and does pretty much as he pleases in regard to public questions; but our ways are not the ways of our neighbours, and at last some of them complained. The result is that Mr. Atkin has resigned his honorary secretaryship, his treasurership, his chairmanship, and the rest.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

On the eve of her departure for the Continent to lay in, as all hope, a good stock of health for the great exertions that await her in connection with the Diamond Jubilee, her Majesty did two characteristically graceful acts. She sent a most kindly message to the brave survivors of the ill-fated Warren Hastings, and another cheque of £500 to the Lord Mayor, having reason to believe, her Private Secretary writes, that the distress arising from the Famine is likely to be more widespread than was at first anticipated. Although all things considered the Mansion House Fund is being well supported, I think I shall not be wrong if I say that the Lord Mayor and his most energetic Private Secretary, Mr. W. J. Soulsby, C.B., had within the past fortnight been inclined to abandon their hope of raising the amount originally anticipated, namely, a milion, but the Queen's thoughtful gift will raise their spirits. I shall be astonished if her Majesty's excellent example is not followed by many who can afford to repeat their former contributions, and it will also be a stimulus to those who have not yet subscribed. At Aldershot the officers and troops have given the substantial sum of £512-11-2. In forwarding the Aldershot collection to the Lord Mayor the Duke of Connaught observes:—"I think this expresssion of generous sympathy from the largest military centre in the Kingdom cannot fail to be appreciated by the Army and people of her Majesty's Indian Empire."

PARLIAMENT AND THE FAMINE.

The best thing about the luncheon given by Sir William Wedderburn at the National Liberal Club, on Tuesday, to welcome Mr. W. S. Caine, was the advocacy by the latter gentleman of a Parliamentary grant-in-aid of the Famine and the cordial reception given to the suggestion by the company—a company that included two or three gentlemen whose presence at such a gathering will doubtless excite some surprise in India. I refer more especially to Lord Kinnaird, Sir George Birdwood, and Mr. Justice Jardine. It would be rash, however, to infer that the acceptance by these friends of India of Sir William Wedderburn's hospitality identifies them with the Congress movement or that they agreed will all the views expressed on the occasion. But that by the way. At present the House of Commons as a whole has not unfortunately shown any decided wish to vote a million of money to India, but members of that assembly as well as members of another place are displaying some activity in asking for information about the Famine. There was quite a shoal of such questions in the popular chamber on Monday. Sir Andrew Scoble led off. The hon. and learned member for Central Hackney inquired as to the estimated quantity of food-grains in local stocks in India in January 1897; the quantity of food-grains imported into British India during the past six months; and the actual or expected outturn of the rabi or cold weather crops in India during the present season. Lord George Hamilton's reply anticipated the further Famine papers now in the printers' hands. It was satisfactory to learn that except in isolated areas of North-East Behar, where the local Government has been authorized to take special measures to aid private trade, such measures have not been regarded as necessary. His Lordship gave further particulars and figures which will not be news to you in India. Sir John Kennaway, one of the pillars of the Church Missionary Society, desired to be informed as to the price of food in the various famine districts at the present hour, but this was obviously a request that could not be granted on the spur of the moment. Then came Mr. Leuty, the Liberal member for East Leeds. In view of the fact that people in India are admittedly dying of hunger in unknown numbers, and that such a state of things necessarily indicates considerable sufferings on the part of others not actually brought to death, would the Secretary of State take immediate steps to make more effective the work of Famine relief? Lord George repudiated the implied suggestion that the system of relief now in operation is ineffective and insufficient, but intimated that if any better measures could be proposed they would be welcomed. He added amidst much cheering:—"A calamity so intense and widespread as that now afflicting India cannot be repelled without casualties and great privation; but never before in a scarcity of these dimensions have the general operations against Famine been so successful as those now being carried on by Lord Elgin and his coadjutors." In reply to a further question from the suspicious Mr. Leuty, the Minister repeated what Lord Kimberley said the other day as to Indian officials being better employed in saving life than in spending their hours in the preparation of statistics of mortality. Mr. Leuty's next question was more practical. What relief was being given in the matter of payment of the land revenue and what steps taken to preserve the cattle belonging to the suffering people in view of their future needs? The Government of India, Lord George replied, expected their land revenue for the year ending on the 31st of March to be Rx. 2,300,000 short by reason of suspensions and remissions due to Famine. These suspensions, he explained, are apart from other losses of revenue and from the large sums spent on relief operations and on loans to landholders. Then the Government forest reserves were being or had been opened for grazing wherever such a step was required for the cattle of famine-stricken tracts. In one province a forest officer of experience had been deputed to help private dealers in making the best use of fodder available in the Government forests. Water from Government irrigation works was being made available, as far as practicable, for the production of fodder crops, and, generally, the Government and the local officers were doing what was in their power to help in saving the people's cattle. In the Upper Chamber a friendly question was put to the Under-Secretary by the late Governor of Madras. Lord Wenlock's question related to the need for further charitable relief and the manner in which the funds sent to India are being distributed. The Earl of Onslow in his reply mentioned that excluding the Native States the Government of India believe that with a good monsoon 140 lakhs—that is, something between £800,000 and £900,000—ought to be sufficient to enable them to cope with the immediate requirements of the situation. Lord Overtoun, well known in Scotch Free Church circles, asked whether any special effort would be made to secure the co-operation of the missionaries of the various denominations. At the end of the last Famine missionaries were asked to undertake the care of orphans. Would anything similar be done on the present occasion? The Earl of Onslow understood that the central committee would gladly welcome the assistance of missionary societies.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS MEETING.

Rarely has a larger or more distinguished audience assembled in the lecture hall of the Society of Arts than that gathered under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton to hear Sir Charles Elliot's paper on measures taken by Government for the "Prevention of Famine in India." Important military engagements at Aldershot alone prevented the Duke of Connaught from coming up to attend the meeting, and much to his disappointment the Lord Mayor was kept away by an unexpectedly protracted discussion at the Court of Common Council. Press of business owing to his approaching departure for Bombay compelled Sir Charles Ollivant to send a letter of regret from Sunningdale Rise, in Berkshire, and Sir Henry Cunningham, a prominent member of the 1878 Commission, was obliged to be at the House of Commons, where a private conference was being held on the question of the Contagious Diseases Act. For the same reason Sir James Fergusson had to forego his intention of assisting at the Adelphi. The House of Lords was represented by Lords Kinnaird and Radstock, and the House of Commons by Sir John Kennaway, Sir Andrew Scoble and Sir William Wedderburn. To mention the names of all the distinguished persons present would take up too much of your space, and I can only say that every section of Anglo-India—official, non-official, Congress, and anti-Congress—was adequately represented. No such exhaustive paper has been prepared before, and Sir Charles Elliott, though his duties as a laborious member of the School Board, to say nothing of his other public engagements, must be very exacting, had evidently spared no pains to do ample justice to the subject. It would be almost impossible to give a complete summary of a paper which if it were reproduced in full would occupy some two pages or more of your journal and had to be greatly curtailed in the reading to bring it within the regulation hour. As the Society of Arts knows nothing of politics, Indian or English, the paper was not violently controversial, but Sir Charles Elliott could not resist "going for" the able though cocksure editor of the "Investors Review." In a "bitter and ignorant" article in the March number of that periodical it is asserted that the preventive measures have been mistaken or fraudulent, because they have not averted the present famine. Sir Charles Elliott's answer is that a famine arising from drought is a calamity against which human efforts are unavailling. Irrigation is the only possible remedy for drought, and there are large tracts where irrigation cannot be brought in. Railways are protective only in the sense that they enable food to be carried where otherwise it could not penetrate; administrative reform is protection so far as it prepares the official staff to take up a defined and formulated course of action; agricultural improvements are protective as putting the agricultural classes into a better position to resist the effects of a loss of their crops. Some idea of the scope of the paper may be gathered from the various sub-headings—"Canals," "Wells," "General Results of Irrigation," "Railways," "Rates of Freight on Food-grains," "The Famine Grant," or, as Sir C. Elliott puts it, "the so-called Famine Insurance Fund," "The Famine Code," "Food supply," "Government Loans," "Tenures," "Elasticity of the Land Revenue," "Agricultural Department," "Forests," "Emigration," "Diversity of occupation," and comparison of Present with Preceding Famines." In conclusion, he made an appeal for their sympathy with and confidence in the officers of the Indian Government who are now engaged in struggling nobly, and he believed successfully, in protecting the people against this great calamity. The work, he said, is unceasing, the strain tremendous—the Central Provinces has already lost five or six of its ablest officers who have died or been invalided in the campaign,—but those who survive will have the reward of their own conscience and the gratitude of the people, and I trust that the public of England will not be slow to appreciate their merits. Lord George Hamilton, in the course of an interesting speech expressed his conviction that if the advice of the Famine Commission and their policy had not been put into operation, the present famine would have entailed the loss not of thousands, but of millions of lives. A discussion followed, the speakers including General Rundall, who has had much to do with irrigation works undertaken for the mitigation of famine, Sir James Mackay, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Charles Turner, and a Native gentleman of mature years,—not one of the youthful exponents of Indian opinion with whom we are most familiar on London platforms.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

Owing to the absorbing nature of the Cretan crisis the French journals have not so far said much about the coming visit of the King of Siam to this country, but when matters have cooled down a little we may expect an outcry. Already a note of alarm has been sounded in the *Journal des Debats* by the well-known London correspondent of that influential paper. M. Villars thinks that the subject merits the serious attention of the Government and of all Frenchmen who take an interest in the exterior affairs of France. He thinks that it is quite certain that the Siamese Monarch is not coming here of his own notion. Nothing will induce M. Villars to believe this Asiatic sovereign has been suddenly smitten with a violent desire to see London and to promenade its streets in the months of July and August. If he comes it must be in compliance with the wishes of England and the new British Minister at Bangkok, Mr. de Bunsen, who, M. Villars is good enough to say, "n'a pas perdu son temps." That these words of caution should have been uttered is neither unnatural nor unreasonable; but M. Villars excites a smile when he goes on to say that the announcement of the projected royal journey comes at a moment when people are talking of an alliance between Siam and Japan. Our amusement is further excited when he goes on to observe that England has possibly taken the initiative in the *rapprochement*, or, as I should prefer to say, the supposed *rapprochement*, between Siam and Japan, and that in favouring an alliance between the two countries she thus obtains two allies whose support in certain eventualities will be of inestimable value to her. He adds that if this hypothesis is exact, it is a matter of course that the British representative at Bangkok should have done all he could to induce the King to come to London, where he will have a most cordial and generous reception, the more generous because it will not be at the expense of the British Treasury, who, as in the case of the Shahzada and Li Hung Chang, will charge the cost to those "malheureux Indiens, dont tout le monde sait la condition prospere." (Messrs. Hyndman and Co., please copy.) There is, it need hardly be said, no foundation for the statement that the bill run up in entertaining Li Hung Chang has been sent to India. I am informed that there is not and never has been any thought of doing anything so outrageous. I know M. Villars very well. He is, as he ought to be, a patriotic Frenchman; but he is also an honourable gentleman. He has no doubt merely repeated what he has been told, but I must express surprise that so well-informed and intelligent a journalist should have given currency to such a cock-and-bull story. As to the idea of a Siamese-Japanese League under the ægis of Great Britain—well if M. Villars believes that to be within the region of practicable politics, all I can do is to marvel at the credulity of—if he will permit me to call him so—the Blowitz of London.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Professor Henry Drummond, who died yesterday at the comparatively early age of 46, was, with perhaps the possible exception of Dean Farran, the most popular and widely-read writer on religious topics, and his premature loss is mourned in many thousands of English households. Other notable deaths in this country during the past week are those of Mr. Homersham Cox, a retired County Court Judge, who was equally celebrated as a mathematician and a lawyer; the Rev. Dr. Brewer, author of many useful works of reference; Prebendary Wigram, to whose munificence and labours the Church Missionary Society owes so much; Canon Scott Robertson, well-known as an antiquarian; the Rev. Nicholas Pocock, another accomplished author; the Rev. James Smith, a patriarchal minister of the church of Scotland, who remembered a trooper who was at the battle of Culloden; Mr. C. E. Holloway, the painter in water-colours; Mr. Alexander Paterson Purves, a prominent man in Edinburgh; and Mr. H. Bruce Boswell, a retired Civilian who served in the Bombay Presidency from 1849 to 1876. Australasia has to mourn the loss of Sir Thomas Elder, who, for many years, was prominently identified with the life of Adelaide, to whose public institutions he has left the magnificent sum of £155,000. From Constantinople we hear of the death of that—shall I call him firebrand?—Sheikh Djemal ed Din, whose doings in India, Egypt, and elsewhere, if a true account of them could be published, would be highly interesting, and who, it will be recollected, was charged falsely or otherwise with having instigated the assassination of the late Shah of Persia. Of other foreigners of distinction who have joined the majority, I may mention Count Aquila, son of Francis I. of Naples; Herr Albert Richter, the Austrian politician; and Friedrich Ritterhaus, the popular poet. In America the death is announced of Mrs. Ward Beecher, widow of the eminent preacher.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday, give the following results:—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	3	7
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	1	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvie	4	3
	Chukla	0	0
	Oomarkhari	6	3
	Dongri	3	0
C	Market	2	0
	Dhobi Talao	1	2
	Fanaswady	1	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada	1	3
D	Khetwady	0	0
	Girgaum	2	2
	Chowpatty	0	0
	Walkeshwar	2	1
	Mahalakshmi	2	1
E	Mazagon	1	3
	Tarwady	3	2
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamatipura	4	3
	Tardeo	4	3
	Byculla	10	6
	First Nagpada	2	1
F	Parel	0	1
	Sewri	0	0
	Sion	3	3
G	Mahim	16	9
	Worli	2	4
	Water Division	0	0
	Parsee Hospital		1
	Jain Hospital		3
	Arthur Road Hospital		5
	St. George's Hospital		1
	Hindu Hospital		2
	Parel Plague Hospital		6
	Grant Road Hospital		2
	Upper Colaba Hospital		1
	Port Trust Hospital		1
	Total	75	82

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 167.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	4	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	0	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	3	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	2	3
	Dongri	0	1
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	1	1
	Fanaswadi	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	2	0
	Khumbarwada	4	1
D	Khetwadi	0	1
	Girgaum	0	0
	Chaupati	0	0
	Walkeshwar	1	2
	Mahalakshmi	4	0
E	Mazagon	12	6
	Tadwadi	3	0
	Second Nagpada	1	0
	Kamatipura	2	1
	Tardeo	7	1
	Byculla	6	6
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	3	8
	Sewri	2	1
	Sion	1	5
G	Mahim	9	8
	Worli	8	1
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital		2
	Jain Hospital		2
	Arthur Road Hospital		2
	St George's European Hospital		0
	Hindu Hospital		6
	Grant Road Hospital		4
	Parel Plague Hospital		6
	Servants' Hospital		1
	Queens Road Hospital		1
	Colaba Hospital		1
	Adamjee Peerbhoy Hospital		1
	Total	75	76
	Total to date	10,326	8,827

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 168.

OPENING OF NEW HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY.

HEARTY RECEPTION TO GENERAL GATACRE.

Last evening, the Plague Committee inspected several sites for new hospitals in Bombay, two for Mahomedans and one for Dassa Sortia Banias. General Gatacre received quite an ovation while passing through the Mahomedan localities. As previously arranged with Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, the General, accompanied by Mr. James, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. Vindy, Mr. M. E. Conchman, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, arrived at Gole Pitha to inspect the site chosen for hospital for four different sects of the Mahomedan community who are very poor and unable to make their own arrangements. On their arrival they were met by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, and Mr. Oomer Jamal. The General enquired of the three gentlemen as to the means of the people for whom the hospital was intended, and he was told that the people were in very poor circumstances. Some of them were called "chuli chore" who are reckla drivers. The number of men and women belonging to these four sects was about six thousand, and they had agreed to subscribe about two or three hundred rupees every month to defray the expenses of the hospital. They had bound themselves to pay according to their mite from eight annas upwards every month. The General remarked that it was apparent that these people lived from hand to mouth, and it was their duty to help those who helped themselves. Having approved of the site the General gave permission to them to put up sheds for the hospital. He then walked as far as the corner of Grant Road to inspect the house set apart for the segregation of Mahomedan patients; but the house was locked and, therefore, could not be inspected from within. The General and his party were then garlanded and presented with bouquets. Before leaving the General took an undertaking from six persons, who were the heads of their respective jumats, that they would not conceal any case of bubonic plague, but would give all assistance to the Committee and remove all the patients to the hospital. They thanked the General for the trouble he had taken on their behalf, and expressed their willingness to abide by his orders. The party then drove to Bhuleshwar to inspect the hospital for Dassa Sortia Bania, Sardar Abdulla Ali, Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, and Mr. Oomer Jamal accompanying them. Two fine buildings have been chosen for the purposes of hospital, the leaders of the community having got together about six thousand rupees to defray the cost. The General approved of the two buildings, and readily gave his sanction for opening of the hospital. There are only four hundred men belonging to this Bania community, but they have decided to extend their right of fellowship to members of other castes by admitting them to their hospital. The General and the party were then garlanded. A Hindu pleader came forward, and thanked General Gatacre for his extreme kindness to them, remarking that they all knew that the General was very busy; yet he had found time to honour them with a visit. He desired to say that were it not for the exertions of Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, and Oomer Jamul, the idea of opening a hospital would never have occurred to them. These three gentlemen made them alive to the necessity of an hospital, and its existence was due to their persuasions. The General remarked that he always was and he always would be at the service of the people, and he would take pains to alleviate

their sufferings, and he hoped that they would all assist him in the work of stamping out the pestilence.

The members of the Plague Committee, and Sardar Mir Abdul Ali's party then drove past Marwari Bazaar, and, via Crawford Markets, arrived near the Nagdavie Street, where hundreds of Mahomedans had collected on the road, and as soon as the General's brake was sighted, they lustily cheered him. The brake drew up near the house of Mr. Jittekar, opposite to the musjid. On alighting from the carriage, the General was received by Mr. Jittekar, who was introduced to him by Sardar Mir Abdul Ali. The building shown to the General is admirably suited for the purposes of a hospital. It is well ventilated, and admits light and air freely. It is divided into several compartments. The arrangements on the whole are excellent. Accommodation is provided for the relations of the patients also. General Gatacre was extremely satisfied with the premises and the arrangements made therein. The Sardar then brought to the notice of the General that the Jittekars belong to a very ancient and respectable family, and that they had discountenanced the agitation of several Mahomedans who, out of self-interest, petitioned against the proposal of the authorities *re* the burial-ground. The General said that he was glad to see that there were sensible men in the community who knew the real intentions of Government. Mr. Jittekar assured the General that it was owing to the persuasion of the Sardar and Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha that the idea of opening the hospital occurred to him. The Sardar and the Khan Bahadur interpreted to them the true meaning of the intentions of the Government. The party then walked to the segregation house, situated at Chuckla, where they were shown the premises by Mr. Oomer Jamal and Mr. Jittekar. Tea and coffee were provided for the members of the party. When all were seated, Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha rose and said in Hindustani :—

General Gatacre,—We have been much honoured by your visit to this place, to-day. Since you have assumed the command of affairs relating to this dire pestilence, we have learnt to assure ourselves of our safety. We are convinced that you honour our religious feelings, and we believe that what you do is for our own good. You have, perhaps, no idea of the esteem and respect you command among us. You have won over our hearts by your noble demeanour, and on the altar of your popularity we are ready to sacrifice everything. We are exceptionally fortunate in having a bold and sagacious politician like Lord Sandhurst as the head of this Government, and we are sure that in selecting you as the president of the Committee Lord Sandhurst has made the best selection possible. We are sure that, under the pilotship of Lord Sandhurst we shall be able to steer aright through the stormy sea. The breeze of popularity which is blowing high will enable him to face the storm that is raging around us. We all know how his Excellency the Governor is trying his best to mitigate the calamitous results of the double visitation—famine and pestilence. Lord Sandhurst has given us numerous instances of his genuine sympathy with the poor, and his anxiety to relieve their sufferings, and the memories of which will be long cherished in our grateful hearts with feelings of affection. In you, General, we find a saviour, and we thank Lord Sandhurst for sending you among us. You may count upon our assistance at any and every moment. Our lives and money will be always at your command. We do not want to exaggerate, but we are firmly convinced that it is impossible to find a man like General Gatacre in the whole of India. A wiser or a more sympathetic General we cannot find. We are exceptionally fortunate in having Lord Sandhurst as our Governor, and you, General, as the Sardar of the army. We hope that your labours will be crowned with success, and that the unvisible enemy of men, which has come upon us in the shape of famine and pestilence, will very soon be extinguished.

The General said that he was very thankful to them for the assistance they offered to him. He would rely on their co-operation. If they would assist the authorities, they would be able to drive away the plague very soon.

The General and the party were then garlanded. As they went downstairs, flowers were strewn upon the General and Mr. James and lusty cheers were given for him and the members of the Committee.

The party then drove to Colaba and inspected an hospital there.

THE VALUATION OF CONDEMNED DWELLINGS.

The opinion laid down by H. E. the Governor that compensation for condemned dwellings should be paid on the basis of "rafters not rents" has been brought into a Government Resolution, and is being acted upon by Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., and Mr. Playford Reynolds, M. I. C. E., when examining houses with a view to assessing the value. The value of the building when erected is estimated and deductions are made for depreciation according to the number of years that the place has been built. It is proposed to classify the buildings in Bombay into three classes when the work of re-building is really taken in hand. These will be superior, medium, and inferior. Deductions are not made, as was the case in Hongkong, for depreciation due to plague infection.

THE SPECIALISTS.

A laboratory is being erected between Grant Road Hospital and the Mahomedan grave-yard for the French specialists now in Bombay, who are in the meantime working in the quarters of the French Consulate, placed at their disposal by the Consul-General for France. The Austrian experts are busy at the Arthur Road Hospital. The German experts are working at the Parel Hospital and the Parsee Hospital.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

On Saturday, fourteen justices of the Peace and four volunteers made a house-to-house visitation in No. 2 District (Fort), of which Surgeon-Major Damania is the medical officer. Three hundred and fifty-three houses were vitited, but no case was detected. The total number of houses vacated was twenty-seven, and lime-washing and disinfecting was carried out in those places which were reported by the justices. The total mortality in the district from all causes was four, of which one death was due to plague—a Parsee lady, who died in the Parsee Fever Hospital, where she was removed on the previous day.

This morning, members of the Plague Committee will meet at the Byculla Club, at 6-30, and then proceed on their tour of inspection towards north of Byculla.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton arrived in Bombay, on Sunday morning, and took charge of the Bhuleshwar District. He was shown over the District by Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji.

THE WORK OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

On Sunday morning, the Committee, consisting of General Gatacre, Mr. Snow, Surgeon-Major Dimmock, and Mr. James, left the central office, Malabar Hill, at 7-15 a.m., and proceeded to the Worli Hospital. Mr. Reynolds and Surgeon-Captain Jennings met them there, and the buildings were inspected. The work is progressing satisfactorily, one ward being ready for occupation, and it is hoped the hospital will be in working order on the 1st April. Mahim Causeway was then visited. A sub-divisional office has been built and equipped there. A causeway inspection office has also been located there, with Dr. Dallas in charge and a military and police guard to assist him, their duties being to examine all persons coming into Bombay and to see that they are free from plague. It was decided to place the huts for this office and for the guard at a point some 150 yards down the causeway towards Bandora, to prevent people avoiding examination by leaving the causeway before they have been inspected. Mahim hospital was then visited. This hospital was found completed and equipped, and the nurses installed on the 27th, seven patients had already beed admitted, four of whom had died. Two nurses were in residence with three assistants to help them. It has been decided to pay the three assistant nurses at the rate of Rs. 10 per month. The Committee then proceeded to Sion Causeway, and inspected the arrangements for controlling the traffic and examining all persons crossing the causeway into Bombay. A guard of the G. I. P. Railway Police had been placed on the Railway, and huts allotted to them to live in. The Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Police was asked to furnish a few sepoys there for duty. There was also found accommodation for the Military Guard and Medical Staff. Sion Hospital was next visited. This hospital had been opened and two patients admitted. The nurses, ward, orderlies, and hospital assistants were on the spot. Parel Hospital was reached at noon. There were 86 patients in the hospital, the medical officer and nurse reporting everything satisfactory. The Reay Road Hospital was afterwards visited, and found nearly ready ; in two days more it will be ready for occupation. Dr. Britto met the Committee there and reported that no persons had come into his district from Danda. The hospital mortuary being found to be inconveniently placed, orders were given to remove it some thirty yards to the south and for wire netting to be placed round its base. The Northbrook Gardens were then visited, and the nurses' quarters inspected. There were six nurses here and a number of sepoys. They reported everything satisfactory. Grant Road Hospital was the next visited. The wards there were nearly full, there being some fifty cases under treatment. Nariel Wady was said to be progressing satisfactorily, but it was decided to move the mortuary to a more convenient spot. The Wari Bunder Hospital had just been startecd at work, a sister and a nurse had arrived, and three patients had been admitted.

On Saturday, Dr. P. M. Danda called on the Committee on behalf of Lalianas, Cutch Marwaris, and Ganjarias, and requested that the remaining ward at the Modi Khana hospital be completed for them, and that the community would pay all expenses and maintain the ward and would provide a nurse and the necessary staff.

Khan Bahadhur Haji kassum Mitha and Sardar Mir Abdul Ali were then interviewed on the subject of a hospital for the reception of the general Mahomedan community of 10,000 people. The hospital is to be adjoining the Falkland Road near Gole Pitha with segregation quarters attached. The Committee arranged to meet at the Gole Pitha on Monday afternoon.

Marjadi Veshnav, on behalf of the Bunia community, requested that a hospital near Bhuleshwar at Bhoiwada, in Maharaja's wady, be erected. The Committee decided to meet the representatives of the Bunias at Bhuleshwar market this afternoon.

GENEROUS PRIVATE DONATIONS FOR PLAGUE SUFFERERS.

Mr. Luxmon Juggonath, writing from Panchgani, has forwarded a donation of Rs. 200 to General Gatacre's Plague Committee, with a request that the amount might be utilized towards alleviating the distress of the poor people who might be suffering from the plague. He did not place restrictions as to the manner in which the money was to be spent, knowing very well that the Committee would apply it to the best advantage.

Mr. Isaac Benjamin, proprietor of the Indian Art Furnishing Establishment, Gowalia Tank Road, has offered Rs. 500 to the Plague Committee for expenses in connection with the provision of the hospitals.

An anonymous benefactor has forwarded a cheque for Rs. 200 to Dr. Dimmock, member of the Plague Committee, for expenses in connection therewith.

Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz has offered a large supply of carbolic soap to the Plague Committee.

A letter has been received by the General from Mrs. Martelli, wife of Colonel Martelli, of Baroda, intimating that a sum of Rs. 2,000 had been collected for plague relief purposes, and that a portion of it will be sent on to the Committee in Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER EXPERT.

Mr. Couchman, B.A., I.C.S. (Madras), has been deputed by his Government to visit Bombay to study the plague operations, and to make himself conversant with the measures to be adopted for the suppression of the plague, so that he might prove useful in case the plague broke out in Madras. He has reported his arrival to General Gatacre and has commenced work. He will work in the office during the morning, and in the evening he will accompany the Committee on their inspection tour.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

The following are the returns of the different Plague Hospitals for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning :—

Hospitals.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Discharges.	Under Treatment.
Arthur Road	3	2	4	99
Parel, Government House	8	4	2	81
Bapty Road	3	6	0	48
Hindu Hospital	7	3	4	30
Parsee Fever Hospital	3	1	0	19
Police Plague Hospital	2	0	0	7
Khoja Hospital	2	1	0	7
Churney Road Gardens	1	2	0	7
Port Trust Hospital	1	0	0	5
Adamji Peerbhoy	0	0	0	1
Wari Bunder	1	1	0	3

VISITING THE HOSPITALS.

Yesterday morning, Dr. Pollen went round a number of the hospitals. The first visit was to Grant Road, where Dr. Dallas was busy. Proceeding to the Arthur Road Hospital the Collector found 80 patients. As there are 160 beds in the hospital, ground no longer exists for complaint as to overcrowding. There is also an adequate staff of nurses and ward boys. A great deal has been said, and deservedly, respecting the devoted services of Dr. Chowksey. The hard work carried on for all these weary months by the permanent hospital assistant, Mr. Pundranath, ought not to pass unnoticed. He has been at it night and day during the whole of the period covered by the epidemic, and has not had a single holiday. Dr. Pollen also visited the Parel Hospital.

Having been recalled from leave on account of the plague, Mr. J. M Campbell, I. C. S., arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday, and was met by Dr. Pollen, I. C. S., Mr. Jackson, I. C. S., Mr. S. Rebsch, M. I. C. E., and Mr. McNeil, I. C. S.

Mr. J. Grimwood Kingsbury, of Johannesburg, who claims to have had great experience in fever cases in Africa, has offered his services to Government for employment in any of the plague hospitals.

Yesterday morning, Mr. O. V. Muller found three plague cases in Sion and removed them to the hospital.

A SPECIAL PLAGUE CONSTABLE PROSECUTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Gundadhar Purdesi, a bill collector in the employ of one Abdul Rahiman, charged Mr. J. F. Bhundara, a special constable appointed by the Plague Committee to make house-to-house visitation, with using abusive and threatening language and intimidating him on the 16th March. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. Bhundara. It turned out in evidence that several cases of plague occurred in the chawl of which the complainant was in charge. Mr. Bhundara visited the place and reported the same and its filthy condition to the Municipality, with the result that the Municipal Officers visited the place and got it thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The magistrate discharged the accused.

THE ADAMJI PEERBHY HOSPITAL AND THE BORAH COMMUNITY.

A large and crowded meeting of the Borah community was held at the house of Mr. Sharaf Ali Mamuji. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Nazar Ali and seconded by Mr. Moola Hakimji, was unanimously adopted : That this meeting of the Borah community hereby conveys its sincere and heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Mr. Adamji Peerbhy, J.P., for the very noble and generous way in which he started a hospital for the Borah community in Bombay. The meeting expresses its gratification and further adds that this fact, coupled with the other munificent gifts made by Mr. Adamji for charitable purposes, entitle him to the respect of his community.

The daily report of Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, shows :—Remaining under treatment, 4—three being males and one female.

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

General Gatacre and other members of the Committee visited the hospital, on saturday and were received by Mr. Sulaiman A. Wahed and several leading members of the community. The General approved of the building, and was highly pleased with the arrangements made therein. The hospital was opened yesterday, and will be in charge of Hakim Syed Mahomed Kadree and Drs. De Silva and Parulkar.

PLAGUE IN THE POLICE FORCE.

An orderly, belonging to Superintendent Hack, and a sepoy, attached to A. Division, died of the disease on Sunday at the Police Hospital, Foras Road, while one sepoy belonging to the Criminal Investigation Department succumbed to the malady yesterday.

1,287 persons left Bombay by sea on Sunday and yesterday for their native places.

342 passengers arrived here on Saturday by the steamship Dwarka from Karachi, and the steamship, Sabarmatti brought 232 persons on Sunday.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 27th March, to 7 a.m., 28th March, four patients have been admitted; four died, three discharged cured, two convalescent, and twenty-nine remain under treatment.

From 7 a.m., 28th March, to 7 a.m., 29th March, seven patients have been admitted ; three died, four discharged cured, one convalescent, and twenty-nine remain under treatment.

THE MAHAFIL-I-ISLAM THANA.

Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Thana, a meeting of the Musalmans of Thana and of its suburbr was held under the auspices of the above Association to offer special prayers in the Juma Musjid, yesterday. There were present, among others, Moulvi Nizamoodeen Ahmed, M. A., Kazis Abdool Karim (nephew of Divan Bahadoor Kazi Shahboodeen, C.I.E.), and Dadanjee, Moonshees Mahomed Bakar (Secretary, Turkish Consul-General), Abdool Rahiman Writer, Ansar Khan, Mahomed Hoosain, Nooroodeen, and Shamsoodeen and Azam Abdool Kadar Mahomed Kasam Parkar Soudagar, and Mootwallees Mahim Kar, Attar, Dalvi, Molvi and Moolla Ismail Ganee, and about 300 hundred others. A celebration of Khatam Khwafgan and Soore Anam was performed by the assembly. After the Khatam prayers were over about 100 poor and helpless persons were fed by the Association. Azam Parkar Soudagar took a leading part in serving dinner to the poor people. At night the hall of the Jooma Musjid and its approaches were brilliantly illuminated. Moulood Sharif were recited by Moonshees Ansar Khan and Mahomed Hoosain Foukatee, which were very much appreciated. A special Fateha prayer was offered by the Mahomedans for protection against the plague. After the usual distribution of flowers, cakes, sweetmeats (Niyaz), and sprinkling of rose-water, the meeting was brought to a conclusion late at night.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague all the Vernacular schools of Thana, boys and girls, were closed from the 5th February, and they are expected to be open on the 1st April next. The Committee of the SarasvatMandirSchool, Thana, has closed the institution from the 25th instant to the 10th May. The fishermen residents of Koliwada in Mahagiri are to be isolated on account of their concealing plague cases which had occurred in their community. Mr. Narayen Rajaram Gooptay, Forest Inspector, Thana Taluka, died of plague, on Thursday last. Three extra hospital assistants, Parsee and Eurasian, for the town, and two European nurses for the Municipal Segregation Hospital, and five special policemen to guard the plague inspector have been employed by the Plague Committee lately. The lighting of bon-fires in all the streets of Thana has been stopped by the orders of the Committee from the 25th instant. The New Parsee Segregation Hospital has been erected at the east end of the Kalwa Bridge. The camp of the Personal Assistant to the Collector for plague duties is at Kelva-Mahim at present. There were three deaths in Koliwada of Mahagiri, and five concealed cases were discovered by the plague inspector in Chanini, yesterday. There are now thirty patients (no Brahmin) in the Municipal Segregation Hospital, Thana.

DR. HAFFKINE IN POONA.

On Friday, the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, was the scene of much bustle and excitement. From 9 to 11-30 a.m., Dr. Haffkine, assisted by Surgeon-Lieutenant Dove, inoculated no less than 250 to 300 persons, including several Parsee families. Among those that got themselves inoculated were Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Maconaghy, Drs. Sabnis, Rodrigues, and E. X. Dias. A good many people seem to be favourably disposed towards the inoculation. Surgeon-Lieutenant Dove is daily inoculating several people at one of the bungalows of H. H. the Aga Khan.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF VILLAGES.

A Gorai correspondent writes to us :—"I regret very much to say that, although suggestions have been put forward, from time to time, as to the desirability of paying due attention to the sanitary condition of villages and hamlets at present free from the terrible scourge of pestilence, one looks in vain for any clear indication of official activity in that direction. I am given to understand that patels have been asked to furnish the district authorities with weekly summaries in regard to the plague. I also hear that they have been supplied with sulphur and other materials to be used whenever and wherever needed. As a matter of fact, patels have plenty of their own work to do, and Government do not pay them handsomely for the work expected at their hands. Such being the case, one need not wonder if what is expected of them is not done. Moreover, it must be borne in mind, that should the instructions issued by the district authorities be not carried out, there is nobody to report the patels and adduce sufficient evidence to bring home to them the charge of neglect. The patels, being chief men of the villages concerned, have a vast influence, and no prudent man will incur their displeasure by reporting them. For these and other reasons, I beg respectfully to submit that trustworthy inspectors be set out to visit and examine villages and enquire into their sanitary conditions, and have the centres of danger abolished. Why this has not yet been done, I, for one, am unable to understand, but I trust the matter will not be entirely lost sight of. In this village dead rats have been found, and some families have vacated their premises, and I understand that similar signs have shown themselves in the village of Utan ; but of this I cannot vouch. If the authorities take immediate measures to prevent, as far as it lies in their power, the plague from committing ravages, they will earn the gratitude of all concerned."

DAMAUN.

From the 23rd to 25th instant, both days inclusive, the people of Lower Damaun have been flocking to the Government School to be inoculated. In all 840 persons, of whom 240 were Parsees, 128 Christians, 460 Hindus, 8 Mahomedans, and 4 Beni-Israel (males 380, females 204, and 256 children) were inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph. A number of the people of Upper Damaun, who were most anxious to be inoculated, were sorely disappointed, as they were not allowed to cross the river to come to Lower Damaun. The inoculation was conducted by Dr. R. M. Kalapesi, the assistant to Dr. Haffkine, with such dexterity and suavity of manner that not even a child exhibited signs of being hurt or distressed. Among the persons inoculated were the Administrator and his family, the judge, the assistant judge, and his children, the chief of police, and family, the special plague officer and his family, several doctors, native vaids, priests, seminarists, the doctors at Vapi and Pardi, who came all the distance to be inoculated, and Shet Sorabji, his family, and friends, and the whole Parsi community of Lower Damaun. While the people felt grateful for the invaluable boon conferred on them by Shet Sorabji, which gave them such confidence as to their safety as would enable them, upon adducing proper proof, to avoid detention in quarantine, an order came from Goa, requiring all the persons inoculated to be kept in isolation for a fortnight. Being prejudiced against inoculation by such an extraordinary order, which circumstances made it impossible to execute, the Governor ordered all connection between Lower Damaun and Upper Damaun to be cut off by stopping the ferry-boat which used to run in the river, and the Government officials, who had already been inoculated, were told to take a twelve days' holiday. Dr. Kalapesi left on Friday to catch the mail after inoculating eighteen persons on the Vapi station.—The same night the whole of Lower Damaun was roused, exactly at 1 a.m., on hearing an alarm of fire. By the time the Government hand pump arrived, the storied house of Mochi Dhunji Hari, behind Vania Vad, where a number of cases from bubonic fever occurred some time ago, was burnt to ashes. The fire is attributed to spite against Dhunji, who had removed from his house, and stopped at Ambewadi, and who was supposed to have supplied to the police information which led to the detection and consequent removal to the plague hospital of a number of machis affected with the plague.—Numerous Banias, Parsees, and Christians, who were friends of Mr. Nagurdass Raghunathdass, son of Shet Rughunathdass Gopaldas Madhowdas, received, on Saturday, with the deepest sorrow, the news of his death, from bubonic fever, in Bombay. Mr. Nagurdass was here for the last five months, for the benefit of his health, and resided in his own dwelling house, in Vania Vad. Last week he removed to Davka, a short distance from this place, which he left for Bombay on suspecting that he was attacked.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Saturday, show the following results:—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vetal	3	0
Sukerwar	2	0
Bhowani	7	1
Ganj	2	0
Kasba	8	0
Rawiwar	4	0
Nana	12	0
Rastia	2	0
Mangalwar	1	0
Ganesh	5	1
Somwar	3	1
Shanwar	1	0
Sadaseo	2	0
Budwar	2	1
Narayan	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Nibal	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	24
Total	54	28
Total to date	1,233	896*

The total mortality from all causes was 45.

*434 males, 358 females, 104 children, 873 local, and 23 imported.

We hear that a large number of the soldiers at Wanowrie, belonging to the Durham Light Infantry, have undergone inoculation, and that the majority have got over it very well. Inoculations will still be carried on by Surgeon-Lieut. Dove, at H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow.

It is gratifying to learn that up to the present not a single soldier, European or native, has succumbed to the malady, belonging to the now largely increased "plague party." If the efficacy of the inoculation is an established fact, it seems odd that these men were not among the first to be inoculated.—*Herald.*

MEASURES IN KARACHI.
THE MUNICIPAL RESIGNATIONS.

KARACHI, 25th March.

The returns yesterday showed 36 new cases of plague and 34 deaths, and the totals to date are 2,955 cases and 2,494 deaths. The total number of cases remaining in Civil, Bagdadi, Kalancote, and Runchore hospitals is 104, deaths 6, convalescents 11. The majority of deaths occur among those admitted when already beyond recovery.

Twenty soldiers have volunteered for plague duty, and with the new Committee and the plague supervisors, began work this morning. House-to-house inspection was carefully carried out, each house, after its inmates were examined, being marked "S," meaning seen. Seven concealed cases were discovered, and one body dead from the plague was found in a house in the Sadar. Two sick people were found in a bakery at Gharikhata, the owner of which will be fined for failure in giving information. All the cases were sent to plague hospitals. No opposition was offered and the work was conducted with ease and quickness. Ten additional huts are being built at the Civil Hospital. Five concealed cases and five deaths are reported to-day in cantonments.

When the Municipal deputation waited on the Commissioner, on the 24th instant, he expressed his regret that any misunderstanding had arisen. He had believed that the Governor's Special Committee would have been received without opposition. He stated that his Excellency had instructed him to add Mr. Strachan to the Plague Committee. Mr. Beaumont proposed the addition of Mr. Tehilram, the president, but the proposition was rejected. The Commissioner promised to consult the Corporation about withdrawing their resignations.

The soldiers on plague duty are isolated in barracks.

EUROPE AND THE PLAGUE.

The following telegrams have been qublished this week :—

Venice, March 11.—The International Sanitary Conference concluded its labours to-day with the consideration of the decisions arrived at by the different sub-committees. The Conference will hold another sitting in order to examine the draft convention which has been prepared.—*Reuter.*

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The British Ambassador, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, has presented the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Russian Government for the collection of money for the sufferers from famine in India and the free carriage of gifts of grain through Odessa. A few days ago, by request of the Emperor, His Majesty's soloist, M. Jigner and Mdme. Jigner, together with other members of the Imperial Opera Company, gave a special entertainment for the benefit of the Indian Famine Fund, at which several thousand roubles must have been taken. The total amount of subscriptions as yet does not appear to be very large, but we have no account of what has been received at Moscow, where the Metropolitan took the initiative, or at other places. The amount collected by the *Novoe Vremya* and other newspapers of St. Petersburg, mostly in very small sums, is rather less than £2000, while the list opened under Imperial instructions by the Governor of St. Petersburg showed a few days ago less than £50. As to gifts of corn there have been reports of a truck load or two having been despatched to Odessa to be shipped to Bombay on one of the boats of the Volunteer Fleet, but no further details are to hand. The idea which struck the Russians at first of selling their surplus grain to India, where purchases can be made much cheaper than in this country, has, of course, been exploded long ago.—*Times.*

Paris, March 9.—Owing to the outcry at Marseilles against the injury to trade by the exclusion of vessels from India, the decree of Feb. 9 was to-day rescinded. At Marseilles, as at other ports, precautionary measures will be taken.—*Times.*

Teheran, March 5.—The Russian Government has sent Dr. Loumkiewitch to Teheran, Dr. Ost to Bushire, Dr. Marc to Bandar Abbas, and Dr. Ters Stepanoff to Kerman to watch for any appearance of the plague. A detachment of men from the Persian Cossack Brigade is leaving for Khorasan to watch the Afghan frontier. The quarantine regulations for the Persian Gulf have been notified to the Powers. A plan to prevent coasting vessels from the Indian side of Cape Mussendom from entering the Persian Gulf has been approved by the Shah, but is not yet in force.—*Times.*

INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the bubonic plague has crept into Damaun, Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph was recently used in about 900 persons, through the generosity of Shet Sorabjee Manekjee Damaunwalla, and not by Government, as erroneously stated. A question has arisen here, viz., "Will the fever, brought on by the inoculation, infect those not inoculated, living in the same house ?" I, for one, do not believe it would, but in the minds of some the belief is that the fever is infectious. Would the eminent scientist, Prof. Haffkine, or any competent authority, be so good as to clear the doubt for the satisfaction of the public.—Yours, &c.,

C. J. DA CUNHA, L. R. C. P. and S., &c. (Edin.)

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since writing you on the above subject, on the 27th instant, I learn that the G. I. P. Railway Company have for years, at their sixty odd stations, burnt all their refuse. If they can do this with advantage, why can't we do the same in Bombay. It may be more trouble than carting the refuse to swamps in the neighbourhood, but there can be no doubt as to its utility ; and it would be well if all municipalities in India were to follow the good example of the G. I. P. Railway Company. There are no more practical men than those connected with our Railway here, or at home, and their lead may well be followed by "Urbs Primus in Indis."—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITY IN THE PUNJAB.

It is much to be regretted that religious animosity threatens to run high again in India, the first signs of a disturbance of amicable relations between Mahomedans and Hindus having appeared in the Punjab. A few years ago the burning question was one connected with kine-killing ; now the ill-feeling is due to entirely new causes. For the last year or more a certain pamphlet has been in circulation in which Mahomedanism was violently assailed from the Hindu standpoint. The author of this was a Hindu pandit, Lekh Ram, a clever pamphleteer, who had also written a disgraceful attack on Christianity. His followers were not content with merely studying the polemic against Mahomedanism for their own edification, but must needs send it, together with similar productions, to leading Mahomedans. In one instance, at least, specimens of this literature were sent into a Mahomedan State, where much indignation was felt at the attack upon the religion of the people. We believe that a case was brought against the author of the pamphlet in one of the Punjab courts but the evidence was insufficient to secure a conviction. So matters drifted, on until a little time ago Lahore was startle by the news of the assassination of Lekh Ram. The murderer was said to be a Mahomedan who had professed himself a convert to Hinduism and thus gained admission into the pandit's house, where he lived for some time, waiting his opportunity to commit the crime. As this man escaped and has since evaded arrest, it is not possible to say what truth there is in the story, though it is in no way improbable. At any rate the Hindus of Lahore accepted it, and Lekh Ram came to be regarded as a martyr. A meeting was called at which various resolutions were passed, quite in Western fashion. The pandit's death was deplored, and Government was called upon to spare no efforts to trace the plot which was alleged to exist : it was resolved to perpetuate Lekh Ram's memory by a statue or bust ; and, most important of all, to raise a special fund to secure the wide circulation of his writings. There the matter rested for a time, but this week a new development has taken place. According to the Lahore paper, notices have been found posted up in Lahore, Peshawar and Ferozepore, in which certain Hindus and Sikhs were threatened with the fate which had overtaken Lekh Ram. In Ferozepore eight or nine people were named, the Extra-Assistant Commissioner being included in the list, and a date was fixed (April 25th) by which their murder was to be carried out. It is further stated that at Peshawar some Hindus have been assaulted and wounded. Threatened men live long, and nothing may come of the placards, but they have caused much excitement and alarm among the Hindu community. It is certain that the relations between the two sects are seriously strained, and the animosity between them is apparently being fanned by some designing persons. The attention of the Government has been directed to the affair for some time past, and doubtless full inquiry will be made as to how far the trouble has spread.—*Pioneer.*

It is notified that parcels arriving in the North-West Provinces from Bombay, Karachi or other place infected with the plague, may, on notification to the consignee, be detained at the octroi post, and if on examination the packing is found to consist of rags, straw or other material likely to convey infection, it may be destroyed.

GHASTLY DISCOVERY IN THE THANA LOCAL TRAIN.

On Sunday night, a ghastly discovery was made in one of the compartments of the 9-36 Thana local train on its arrival at the Coorla station. While the train was at the Ghaut Cooper station, five Hindus got out of a third-class carriage, which was next to the guard's brake van, and endeavoured to enter another compartment. Two of them succeeded in doing so, but before the three others could do so, the train started and the guard prevented them from entering the carriage. On the arrival of the train at the Coorla station, the guard, Mr. Almeida, noticed some white substance stuck to the footboards of the carriage, and on looking into the compartment, noticed the dead body of a man lying flat on the floor in a pore of blood. The head was smashed and pieces of brain were lying scattered about. The body appeared to be that of a Hindu of the labouring class, and was dressed in a small coat and dhotur, while his umbrella and a piece of cloth were found lying on the seat. The guard's suspicions immediately aroused against the persons who had changed their seats at the Ghaut Cooper station. He went up to the compartment, and with the assistance of some passengers took the two persons in custody. On examining their persons it was found that one had blood stains on his clothes, while a particle of brain was found on the other. A telegram was at once sent to the Ghaut Cooper station to arrest the three persons who had been left behind, and they were accordingly apprehended. Although the carriage in which the tragedy took place was next to the guard's brake van not a shriek was heard. The carriage with the passengers was detached at the Coorla station. It remans to be seen whether there is any foulplay or the man met with an accident. The arrested persons were taken at Thana, where enquiries are in progress.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, Captain H. F. Seymour, with the overland mails of the 12th March, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Barrett, Mr C A	Massey, Major and Mrs
Curtis, Col W F	Sykes, Surg-Major W A
Campbell, Mr J W	Tipple, Mr
Elwin, Rev Father	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barrow, Col, Mrs and 2 children	Hill, Mr and Mrs I C, and child
	Hynd, Mr
Barrow, Mr O T	Innes, Mr Mitchel
Bayley, Mr, Mrs and 2 children	James, Surg Capt O H
	Jopp, Mr C H
Brady, Mr and Mrs	Ker Mr and Mrs
Brown, Maj and Mrs and 2 children	Kaegi, Mr Albert
	Lincoln, Mrs
Bryan, Capt and Mrs	Learmouth, Mr L
Barrow, Mr O Y	McCann, Mr J
Bagshah, Mr	Mure, Mr W C S
Chaplin, Lieut R E	McDonald, Mr
Drummond, Mr H O	Parker, Miss
Davidson, Mr J P	Pope, Mr and Mrs
Ewatt, Capt	Rawlins, Lieut A W
Foley, Capt	Ruck-Keene, Mr C E
Field, Mrs	Simson, Mr R A
Fanshawe, Miss	Stevens, Mr C M
Fane, Capt V B	Tellery, Mr
Franks, Lieut J M	Tate, Mrs
Fordyce, Col	Wace, Mrs and child
Ghani, Mr	Warburton, Mrs
Grazebrook, Mr W	Webb, Mr and Mrs

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Gueiroz Mr J de A

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer Ganges, with the English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 3 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday next. The following is the list of passengers :—

Baugh, Capt W W	Jardine, Mrs
Brough, Lieut A	Molesworth, Mr and Mrs
Bunton, Mr O F	Montmorency, Hon W J
Bell, Mr M G E	Mathew, Mrs J D
Bray, Surg-Capt G W	Old, Mrs
Benson, Major	Parikh, Mr J M
Collins, Mr C	Redmayne, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Coleman, Miss	
Cotton, Mr and Mrs H E A	Ralph, Mr D A J
Crommelin, Mr T A	Roe, Mr Norman P
Crossley, Lieut	Sabandiere, Mr A
Dixon, Mr O M	Steel, Miss
Drasc, Capt and Mrs	Stephens, Mr
Eldred, Mr E M	Smith, Mrs
Fraser, Lt R G	Thompson, Vet-Lieut-Col
Field, Mr G M R	Tanydal, Mr T
Goument, Mr C E	Tydall, Mr H S
Haslam, Lieut B J	Wood, Lieut H
Hall, Miss	White, Mr and Mrs G G
Harris, Capt A S D	Wheatley, Mis J E
Hannay, Mr C C	Wintle, Mr
Jones, Miss	

GREAT GERMAN SHIP-BUILDING PROGRAMME.

DEMAND FOR SIXTEEN MILLIONS STERLING.

IN the Budget Committee of the German Reichstag, on March 5, Admiral Hollmann, the Minister of Marine, announced a new ship-building programme, involving an expenditure of 182,883,000 marks, raising the total naval expenditure to be provided to 328,371,000 marks. While the Chairman was opening the proceedings a statement was distributed among the members, drawn up by the Navy Department. Presently Herr Richter, the Radical leader, rose and said : "I see that this memoir contains demands of such an extraordinary nature that the whole basis of our proceedings has been changed." The Chairman hastened to reply that he had no knowledge of the contents of the statement.

Thereupon Admiral Hollmann rose for a long speech, which he introduced with the significant remark that it was at last time to tell the Reichstag the plain truth. The correspondent of the *Times* in Berlin summarises the Admiral's speech as follows :—

The situation, he said, was serious, and Germany must be in a position to fight with strong forces on sea as well as on land. That was the view held in the supreme quarter responsible for the conduct of war. So long as things go well (he continued) foreign Powers never think of landing troops. A fleet of great ships of war is, in fact, unable to enter the rivers, to bombard Hamburg, for example. Besides, we have forts that command the entrances. To protect our coasts, therefore, we need at the utmost a few small gun-boats which can sally forth on occasion. But in case of war it is imperative that we should be able to prevent any kind of blockade by sea, and not allow every egress for import and export to be blocked. Otherwise, it is hard to say, whether we would not be starved out. In any case the victualling of the population would offer difficulties. With our present navy we cannot prevent a blockade of our coasts. It is said that Germany does not need so large a fleet as France. But French trade is much smaller than Germany. It is said that the French coast has a greater extent than ours. But the English Army would not think of invading France. France has built a strong fleet to enable her to assume a position of power in the world. Such a position of power can only be assumed by us if we have a strong fleet. Admiral Hollmann then referred to a recent incident in Japan, where there had been great excitement and talk of an interpellation in Parliament, because the German Minister Resident had struck some boys with his whip for running in front of his horses. What if a German had been killed in Japan? Their influence and power, said Admiral Hollmann, "would go to the devil," unless they could exert pressure with their fleet even in distant seas. That is why we need so strong a fleet. What we are placing before you of the development of our plans only extends to 1900. Man is mortal and must not look too far in advance. Unless we spoke out it would be said that we had not the courage to say what we think. My proper place would be in the dock if I held back the necessary demands, and if at a later date everything were to go to rack and ruin in consequence. No doubt we are persistent beggars in the demands which we make for the period up to 1901, especially in view of the generosity shown by the Reichstag in its votes of last year. But the new ironclads cost double what they cost in 1873 (when the original scheme for the development of an imperial fleet was promulgated), the cruisers thrice or four times as much. The Reichstag had already voted the building of two first-class ironclads, one first-class cruiser, five second-class, one fourth-class, and one torpedo division. The Government would now ask the Reichstag for the following further vessels :—

In 1897-98, one ironclad, two cruisers, one aviso, two gun-boats, and one torpedo division of nine vessels.

In 1898-99, two ironclads of the first-class, two cruisers of the first-class, one gun-boat, and one torpedo division.

In 1899-1900, one ironclade of the first-class, two cruisers, one aviso, and one torpedo division.

In 1890-1901, one ironclad of the first-class, two cruisers, one aviso, and one torpedo division.

These fresh demands, Admiral Hollmann continued, would involve an expenditure of nearly ten millions sterling, with the sums already voted, seventeen millions. After 1901 the Department would make fresh demands.

The members of the Committee (says the "Daily News" correspondent) were simply stupefied by this speech, and adjourned, the Chairman being asked to invite the Chancellor to attend the next sitting. There is not (adds the correspondent) the slightest chance that the present Reichstag will vote this enormous increase of the navy. The corresponden of the "Times" is of the same opinion.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

ON Tuesday, March 9. Sir A. Scoble : I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he is able to give the House any information as to the estimated quantity of food grains in local stocks in India in January, 1897 ; the quantity of food grains imported into British India during the past six months ; and the actual or expected out-turn of the rabi or cold weather crops in India during the present season.

Lord G. Hamilton : The further famine papers which will, I hope, shortly be distributed to hon. members, give the latest information on the topics of my hon. friend's questions. Meanwhile, I may state (1) During last month the Government of India reported that visible supplies of food were sufficeint for daily requirements throughout India. If failure of stocks was anticipated prices would rise ; but they have not risen. It is not possiblle to ascertain correctly the amount of food stocks in each famine tract; but at present apprehension regarding the sufficiency of food stocks is not felt by the Government of India or the local Government, except in insolated areas of North-East Behar, where the local Government has been authorised to take special measures to aid private trade. I have further consulted some of the leading traders in food grains, and they endorse the Government forecast. (2) The latest import figures that have reached me are for last December. During the last three months of 1896 the foreign importations of grain into India were 27,179 tons, as compared with 1507 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1895. These figures do not include importations from Burma, which has this season an exportable surplus of over 1,000,000 tons of rice. Up to the middle of February 80,000 tons of the Burma surplus had been shipped to India and tonnage had been engaged for 20,000 or 30,000 more. Knowledge of the Burma supplies was said to be keeping down prices of food in Bengal. (3) Fair spring crops are expected in parts of the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Oudh. In the Central Provinces the yield of the spring harvest is poor.

Sir J. Kennaway asked whether the noble lord could give any information as to the price of food in the various famine districts at the present time.—Lord G. Hamilton : Seeing that the country over which the famine extends covers an area over three times as great as that of England, Scotland, and Ireland, it would be impossible for me to give information of the kind. But if my hon. friend would give me due notice I would be able to indicate what the price of food is. For the information of the House, I may say that the practice of the Indian Goverment in famine operations is to pay in money sums sufficient to provide what is known as a sustenance wage, and if the price of food is high the amount paid is in proportion.

M. Leuty : I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the fact that people in India are admittedly dying of hunger in unknown numbers, and that such a state of things necessarily indicates considerable sfferings on the part of other not actually brought to death, he will take immediate steps to make more effective the work of famine relief.—Lord G. Hamilton : The question of the hon. gentleman implies that the system of famine relief now in operation in India is ineffective and insufficient. No evidence either official or unofficial has reached me justifying this allegation. (Hear, hear.) In the middle of last month the Government of India telegraphed that "in all provinces relief arrangements were reported to be adequate and working well." Subsequent telegrams from the Government and unofficial infomation have confirmed that report. I am not at persent aware of any steps that can be taken to make the work of relief more effective, if any such measures can be suggested they will be welcomed. I believe that the Executive in India, their officers and the large numbers of non-official workers now engaged in relief operations are doing all that can be done to mitigate distress and the whole administrative and financial resources of the Government are behind them. A calamity so intense and widespread as that now affecting India cannot be repelled without casualties and great privation ; but never before in a scarcity of these dimensions have the general operation against famine been so successful as those now being carried on by Lord Elgin and his coadjutors. (Cheers.)—Mr. Leuty asked whether he correctly understood the noble lord the other day that three months would be required to find out how many had died from famine, and whether he was right in inferring that people were dying in unknown numbers.—Lord G. Hamilton : If the hon. gentleman thinks that a calamity of these dimensions could pass over India without raising the mortality above the level which obtains in normal times he stands alone in that opinion. What I pointed out was, it was impossible to obtain in less than three months reliable information as to the mortality that has occured ; and I think it is better the officials administering relief should try to preserve the lives of those living than be burden by collecting statistics of those who have died. (Hear.)—Mr. Leuty asked the Secretary of State for India what relief was being given in the famine districts of India in the matter of payment of the land revenue ; and what steps were being taken to preserve the cattle belonging to the suffering people in view of their future needs—Lord G. Hamilton : My latest information shows that the Government of India expect their land revenue for the year ending on the 31st of this month to be Rx. 2,300,000 short by reason of suspensions and remissions due to famine. These suspensions are apart from other losses of revenue and from the large sums spent on relief operations and on loans to land-holders. (2) The Government forest reserves are being or have been opened for grazing wherever such a step was required for the cattle of famine-stricken tracks. In one province a forest officer of experience has been deputed to help private dealers in making the best use of fodder available in the Government forests. Water from Government irrigation works is being made available as far as practicable for the production of fodder crops and generally, the Governments and the local officers are doing what is in their power to help in saving the people's cattle.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

In the House of Lords, Lord Reay expressed his satisfaction with the vigorous measures which had been taken by the local authorities in Bombay to deal with insanitary buildings. This was a very great opportunity for dealing in a thorough manner with the sanitary needs of the city of Bombay. Having noticed that Dr. Yersin had reached Bombay, he asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any steps had been taken to utilise the Yersin serum and what further information had been received with reference to Prof. Haffkine's inoculations.

The Earl of Onslow : The noble lord has a very intimate acquaintance with the locality in which the plague unfortunately is now prevalent—namely the Presidency of Bombay and I am very glad to here from his lips that he approves of the steps taken by the Government of Bombay to combat the plague. Steps have not been taken in the town of Bombay only, but equally vigorous measures have been taken in Kurrachee and Poona, and I can assure the noble lord that the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be refused to any expenditure which may be deemed by the Government of Bombay necessary to combat the plague. With regard to Dr. Yersin, the only intelligence as yet received is that the effect of his remedy on plague patients only a day or two ill is reported to be "surprisingly good," while cases of old standing are said to be not so "much benefitted." Information has not yet been received, regarding attempts to provide or use Dr. Yersin's or Professor Haffkine's serum at Poona and Kurrachee. Regarding operations with Professor Haffkine's serum, up to and including March 7, 2,341 persons hadbeen inoculated, of whom only two (in addition to the two described in my answer to the noble lord on Feb. 15) have been attaked by plague; both attacks occurred within five days of inoculation, and both sufferers were alive. People are coming forward more freely to be inoculated, and the pratice is extending. The Government of Bombay are preparing an organisation for the extension of depots for purposes of inoculation and for instructing medical officers in the process. Steps are also being taken by the Governor of Bombay for popularising prophylactic inoculation and for increasing the amount of lymph that can be produced. Viscount Clifden said their lordships might not know it but the man who was combating this great disease in Bombay was a German. He believed the man who thought he culd combat successfully the cholera was a German or, at all events, a foreigner. The man who had gone to the Cape to fight rinderpest was also a German. He knew there were men in England quite as able to do these things as foreigners; it was only a matter of money.

Answering Lord Wenlock, the Earl of Onslow said that there was ample scope for the employment of an Indian Famine Fund if the amount subscribed reached a figure considerably higher than the present total of the Mansion House Fund, together with subscriptions from the United States, Canada, the Australasian Colonies, and elsewhere. The whole question of how much was likely to be profitably utilised by the Central Committee in India depended on the nature of the next monsoon. If it was a good one there was every reason to believe that the funds would be adequate to meet the emergency, but otherwise it was almost impossible to exaggerate or over-state the amount that would be required to provide for so lamentable a contingency. The Government of India had taken into account what would be required by the Native States, but excluding that they estimated that with a good monsoon between £800,000 and £900,000 ought to be sufficient to enable them to cope with the immediate requirements of the situation. He need hardly assure the House, he proceeded that every sixpence subscribed would be utilised by the Central Committee, and that every penny of it would contribute towards the rehabilitation of some of those unfortunate people who, after their immediate and pressing necessities had been provided for, would have to be again started in life.

THE WARREN HASTINGS.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Roche, Mr. Powell Williams said: The average service of the soldiers on board the Warren Hastings was probably between four and five years, which is the average of all foreign battalions.—Mr. Power asked whether it was not a fact that most of the noncommissioned officers and rank and file of this regiment which displayed such marvellous discipline and steadiness on the occasion referred to were Irishmen.—Mr. Powell Williams said he had no information upon the point.

THE GREEK REPLY TO THE POWERS.

REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW FROM CRETE.

The reply of the Greek Government to the Identical Note of the Powers was handed to the Ministers of the Power at one o'clock on Monday March 7th and was simultaneously telegraphed to the representatives of Greece abroad. The following is the text as telegraphed to the *Daily Chronicle*:—

"M. le Ministre,—

"I have received the Note you did me the honour to address to me by order of your Government on March 2.

"His Majesty's Government has examined with all the attention they deserve the points upon which the Great Powers have agreed. In view of the extraordinary gravity of the results which will follow, his Majesty's Government considers it its duty to submit to the Great Powers its opinion upon the measures decided upon, an opinion which is the result of long experience and a profound acquaintance with the situation in Crete.

"Impressed by the sentiments which animate the Great Powers, and by their solicitude for the general peace, the Greek Government will not fail in this duty, since Greece also ardently desires to contribute to the maintenance of peace, and to save from utter ruin the population of the island, put to so severe a trial, and so often decimated.

"We believe that the new regime of autonomy adopted by the Great Powers unhappily cannot correspond to the noble intentions which inspired it, and will suffer the fate of different administrative systems which at various times and without success have been tried in Crete.

"It is not the first time that Crete finds herself in this state of insurrection. In recent times, on more than six occasions, the horrors of anarchy have shaken and imperilled her existence. If, then, the new regime with which it is proposed to endow her is not calculated to re-establish order in a definite manner, the Greek Government cannot doubt the impossibility of putting an end by means of it to the present state of revolution. Anarchy will continue to ravage the country: fire and sword in the hands of blind fanaticism, will continue their destructive work of exterminating a people which assuredly does not deserve such a fate.

"Before such a prospect our responsibility would be enormous if we did not urge most earnestly the Great Powers not to insist upon the scheme of autonomy proposed, but rather to restore to Crete what she already had at the time of the enfranchisement of the other provinces which form the Kingdom of Greece, and to lead her back to Greece, to which she has belonged since Capo d'Istrias was President.

"In the presence of recent scenes of massacre and pillage, and the conflagration in the town of Canea, in the presence of the frightful anguish to which the inhabitants of Crete have been exposed and menaced by the boundless fury of the Mussulman population, who prevented the departure of Christian families for Greece which has always been the providential refuge of all these miserable beings, our whole country was torn by remorse for the responsibility it assumed last year in inducing the Cretans by its advice to lay down their arms.

"The misfortunes which have resulted forbid us to undertake once more such a task, and if we had attempted it our voice would certainly have been feeble and its echo would not have reached the Cretan people.

"It being the case, therefore, that the new rigime of autonomy could not fulfil the noble aim of the Powers, it is obvious what would be the situation of the unhappy island from to-day until the establishment of the regime if the Great Powers believed it their duty to persevere in there resolutions.

"With the above views, and in the name of humanity, as well as in the interest of the island, the pacification of which is the unique object of the solicitude of the Great Powers, we do not hesitate to appeal to them on the subject of the other measure, namely, the recall of our military forces.

"Indeed, if because of the presence of the united squadrons in Cretan waters and in the conviction that these squadrons will not permit Turkish troops to disembark on the island, the presence also of all the ships of the Greek fleet which are off Crete is judged unnecessary, the presence of the Greek army in the island is, nevertheless, shown to be desirable alike from sentiments of humanity and in the interest of the definitive re-establishment of order. Our duty specially forbids us to abandon the Cretan people to the mercy of Mussulman fanaticism and the Turkish army, which at all times has deliberately and intentionally participated in the aggressive acts of the populace against the Christians.

"Above all, if our troops in the island, worthy of all confidence of the Great Powers, had received a mandate to pacify the country, their desires and their intentions would have received promptly the most perfect satisfaction. It would be then, after the re-establishment of order, that it would be possible to learn the desires, freely expressed, of the Cretan people, for the decision of their fate.

"The sorrows which have recurred regularly in Crete for many decades past, not only do not occur without profoundly agitating the Hellenic people, but they also interrupt social activity and, gravely disturb the economy and finances of the State.

"Even if we admit it would be possible to forge for an instant that we share a common religion with the Cretan people, that we are of the same race and bound by ties of blood, we would not in silence allow the Great Powers to assume that the Greek State is able any longer to resist such shocks.

"For this reason we appeal to the generous sentiments animating the Great Powers, and beg them to permit the Cretan people themselves to decide how they desire to be governed.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. Skouzes,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS OFF TO GREECE.

Reuter's Agency in London learns that M. Metaxas, the Greek Charge d'Affaires, is every day receiving letters from volunteers offering services to the Greek Government. The Greek Charge d'Affaires has received up to the present £12,000 towards the expenses entailed by the present situation. Two cheques were recently sent to the Greek Consul-General from members of the Salvation Army with an expression of regret that the sum could not be larger. Some English volunteers have already left London for Athens to join the Greek forces. Moreover, some retired officers have called on the Greek Charge d'Affaires and placed their services at the disposal of the Greek Government. Next week a body of 100 volunteers will, it is said, leave England under the command of a British officer and proceed direct to Crete to join the Greek army there.

The Greek Consul in Liverpool, M. Malandrinos, has received offers from a number of young men in the city to serve under the Greek flag. Nothing definite has yet been settled as to whether the services thus volunteered will be accepted or not. M. Malandrinos is awaiting instructions in the matter from the Greek Legation in London.

LONDON SYMPATHY WITH GREECE.

Hyde Park was the scene of a demonstration, hurriedly organised, for the purpose of protesting against what was called the coercion of Greece by England. There were various computations as to the number who assembled on the expanse of the greensward near the Reformers' Tree the figure being variously fixed at 15,000, 20,000, and 25,000. The vast throng naturally including many who were prompted only by curiosity, but still no one could move about from one platform to another without coming to the conclusion that the great bulk of the people were animated by very deep feeling, and that the predominant emotion was one of sympathy with Greece and detestation of the Turk. Every reference to the Sultan by any one of the speakers, however slight it might be, was always the signal for an outburst of execrations mingled with groans and hisses.

At the conclusion of the speaking at the several platforms, the following resolution was adopted at each platform:—"That this meeting of the citizens of London expresses its strong sympathy with the Cretans in their heroic struggle against the intolerable tyranny of the Turk and congratulates Greece on having, by its gallant conduct, effected a deliverance which the united Powers of Europe were unable to achieve. It further protests against any attempt by the Powers to coerce Greece, and calls upon Lord Salisbury to refuse to put the guns of the British fleet to a use which would be a disgrace and humiliation to Great Britain."

The embargo on officials taking leave seems to be partly at least removed, for Colonel Cooke, Financial Commissioner, Burma, whose furlough, was cancelled some months ago, is now granted one year, and eight months. Mr. Bridges, Commissioner Northern Division, will act as Financial Commissioner; Mr. Thirkell White succeeding Mr. Bridges at Mandalay Hall. The President of the Rangoon Municipality is going to Bassein as Commissioner; Mr. Eales becoming President of the Municipality.

The season report for the past week shows that the numbers of persons on relief have fallen to 2,811,000, or a decrease of nearly 249,000. This is due to a decrease of 277,000 in the North-West Provinces (explicable in a great measure no doubt to the fact that the enumeration was taken on the day of the *Holi* festival), 29,000 in the Central Provinces and 9,000 in the Punjab. There has been an increase of 49,500 in the Central India Agency, 12,000 in Madras and 11,000 in the Berars. There are now 1,099,000 persons on relief in the North-West Provinces. More rain is wanted in most districts of the Punjab.

Rowland's Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SECRETS OF THE JAMESON RAID.

MR. RHODES EXAMINED BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

When the South Africa Committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the Chartered Company, with special reference to the Jameson Raid, reassembled Mr. Rhodes was examined by Mr Chamberlain.

Mr Chamberlain—The causes of discontent in Johannesburg have existed for a long time?

Mr Rhodes—Yes. Q.—Was the discontent confined to the commercial classes or to the large capitalist? A.—No. It was general. Q.—Do you think the working men of Johannesburg shared the feelings of the capitalist in this matter? A.—I am sure they did. Q.—If the reforms which the Outlanders desired had been conceded, is it possible they might not have cared about the franchise? A.—In my opinion the franchise covers everything else. Q.—Do working men suffer from the Education Law? A.—Yes, exceedingly. Their children have to be taught in Dutch. Q.—Did they seriously share the feeling of discontent? A.—Yes, but the education question was the principal one, in my mind.

Mr Labouchere—Are you now speaking about the working man?

Mr. Chamberlain—Yes. (To witness)—Were there complaints as to the safety of life and property? A.—Yes. I heard of such complaints, but I did not think much of them. The police were weak, but they have been strengthened.

Mr Chamberlain—How far do you think the agitation at Johannesburg was a spontaneous agitation, or how far was it due to manipulation from the outside. A.—I think it was a spontaneous agitation. It had been going on for years. Q.—When did your active assistance begin? A.—I thing about June 1895. Q.—Before that time you had not given any active support or assistance to the movement? A.—No. I had been twice through Johannesburg at intervals of two years. Q—You never subscribed money until October? A.—No. Q.—Then so far as there was any movement at all before that time, it must have been a spontaneous movement, and not assisted by you? A.—Quite so. It was their own movement.

Mr. Chamberlain—When you came in to assist did you consider there existed a very strong movement, or did you think it necessary to start a movement? A.—No. I consider there existed a strong movement. You cannot start a revolution. You cannot make people risk their lives unless they feel deeply.

Mr Labouchere—Have you paid any portion of the fines of the Reform Committee? A.—Yes I paid fifty thousand pounds.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS BY SIR GRAHAM BOWER.

Sir Graham Bower, examined by Mr. Chamberlain, said he was Imperial Secretary to the High Commissioner, and had been sixteen year at Cape Town. He was formerly in the navy. Before 1895 the state of affairs in the Transvaal had given cause for anxiety. In 1890, when the grievances of the Outlanders were more or less formulated, there was a popular riot. In 1893 there were internal disputes amongst the Boers. In 1894 affairs were critical, owing to the commandeering disputes. In June 1894 the Outlander grievances were set forth in an address to the High Commissioner signed by 14,800 people, and in the session of 1895 the Volksraad contemptuously rejected a petition signed by 38,000. After the rejection of that petition things got more critical. Towards the end of October 1895, witness had a conversation with MrRhodes, who asked him to give his word of honour, as a gentleman, not to disclose what he was about to say. Witness had no difficulty in giving the pledge, because he often had Cabinet secrets confided to him.

SECRET CONVERSATION WITH MR. RHODES.

Q.—In giving your word of honour, had you the slightest idea what the subject was? A.—No, not the remotest. Q—Have you Mr. Rhodes' permission to disclose the conversation here? A.—Well, I told him privately that I was going to tell it to this Committee, and he offered no objection. Q.—What was the statement which Mr Rhodes made to you? A.—Mr Rhodes told me that he was negotiating for the Transvaal Protectorate, and that he intended to take over that Protectorate. Also that he was negotiating for the transfer of the police. Then he went on to say that there would probably be a rising at Johannesburg, and that he wished to have a force on the border. Q.—Did he say anything about having the police to guard the railway? A.—Yes. He also said that the capitalists of Johannesburg had joined the National Union, the popular Outlander organisation. Trouble would probably come, and he thought it well to have a force on the border and he added—If trouble comes I am not going to sit still. You fellows are infernally slow. You can act if you like, but if you don't I will."

Q.—What did he mean by "you fellows." A.—The High Commissioner and the Imperial Government. (Laughter.) Q.—The Imperial Administration generally. Is that practically the substance of the communication; A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you communicate the information to the Government A.—No.

Q.—Why! A.—For three reasons. In the first place, I had given my word of honour, and it is no unusual thing for me to keep the secrets of Cape politicians—some Cape colonists are attacking me now. Secondly, I understood that before the troops were used, Mr. Rhodes would himself make some communication to the Government. Thirdly, I believed the event of which he spoke was distant. I did not think it very probable.

Further examined by Mr Chamberlain—He got the impression that agitation was likely to work off, and he knew strong internal pressure was being brought on the Transvaal Government to concede something to the Outlanders. He also knew that the Outlanders had sympathisers in Pretoria, amongst the Boers. In proof of this he read an article appearing in a Dutch paper, edited by a friend of General I. Joubert.

"FIZZLED LIKE A DAMP SQUIB."

Mr. Chamberlain—Have you any reason to think Mr. Rhodes shared your view?—A. Yes I think so.

Q.—Did you see him again before the raid? A.—Yes. On the 28th of December he sent for me to his house, and told me that the revolution at Johannesburg had fizzled out like a damp squib.

Q.—Did he tell you the reformers had given up thoughts of violent action? A.—That is what I understood. He then told me, what I had not known before, that he had been contributing money to the revolution. On the next day, Sunday, I saw him again, and he told me Jameson had crossed the border. He added—"I have sent to stop him, and it may come right yet."

Q.—Did Mr. Rhodes appear to be surprised by this news? A.—I think he was crushed by it. He said to me—"I know I must go. I will resign to-morrow. Q.—And you had no doubt whatever of the genuineness of his regret? A.—Not an atom. I was perfectly certain of it.

Q. Was anything done that night? A.—No. All the telegraph offices were closed.

Sir. W. Harcourt: You felt bound not to disclose what Mr. Rhodes told you under a pledge of secrecy? —Whether I did right or wrong on this point, I have no doubt whatever that I was bound in honour to observe my word. I don't think that acting otherwise would have made much difference, as nobody could have forseen what did occur.

You hold, then, that if a man comes to an Under Secretary of State and tells him he is about to embark in a revolution ——?—I beg your pardon, I wasn't told he was going to take part in a revolution. What I understood was, that if his countrymen were being shot in Johannesburg he would not sit still and see them shot down.

Why couldn't you have said to Mr. Rhodes "That is an important communication, and I ought almost to let the High Commissioner know"?—Well, I thought it was a very compromising communication for him to make to me as a Premier enjoying the support of the Dutch members.

Did you make any representation to him that if he did not make that communication to the High Commissioner it was your duty to make it?—I understood that before these steps were used some communication would be made by himself to the High Commissioner.

About Dec. 18 you saw Mr. Newton?—Yes.

He anticipated that what did occur was likely? —He said that the people were talking in a bellicose way. I myself did not believe what he said. I disregarded him.

Did you tell him he ought to inform the High Commissioner of what he had told you?—No. I went and saw Mr. Rhodes myself, and he told me there was no immediate anxiety.

Did you tell him what Mr. Newton had told you? —I can't remember. I knew that he was going to speak to Mr. Rhodes.

Did you ask afterwards what passed between him and Mr. Rhodes?—No, because I saw Mr. Rhodes myself and he told me there was no reason for anxiety about Dr. Jameson. If anybody is to blame for disregarding Mr Newton's warning, I am the person.

When you saw Mr. Rhodes on the Sunday, did he tell you that the message which he had sent to stop Dr. Jameson had not gone through?—I don't think he knew on Sunday night that the wires were cut. I think he has made a mistake about that.

You did not think it worth while to the go to High Commissioner then?—There was nothing to be done. It was twelve o'clock at night. I let the High Commissioner know at five o'clock in the morning.

By Mr. Ellis: I cannot say positively whether I told the High Commissioner that I had learned from Mr. Rhodes that he was financing the Johannesburg revolution.

By Mr. Blake: I thought that, provided Mr. Rhodes communicated to the High Commissioner the matter he had told me under a pledge of secrecy, it would be all right. I gathered then that the rising would not take place for two years, or, at any rate, for quite a year.

The Committee adjourned until (March 12).

Mr. Cecil Rhodes left London, on March 9, for the Continent. He will return in about a fortnight.

A SCENE.

On Friday, March 12, on Sir G. Bower giving evidence, Mr. Labouchere said, "I think Sir Graham Bower is not telling the truth."

There was here some interruption, whereupon Mr. Labouchere called out excitedly:—"I claim to examine this gentleman; if the Committee like to stop me they can.

Mr. Chamberlain appealed to the Committee to protect the witness against insolence.

Amid some uproar the Chairman pointed out that Mr. Labouchere was entirely out of order; and the latter was understood to say that, if necessary, he would clear the room at each question he asked.

THE UNDERSTANDING WITH MR. RHODES.

Mr. Labouchere: Do I understand that after reading these telegrams you still assert that Mr. Rhodes kept faith with you when he did not inform the High Commissioner of what he intended to do? (a pause).

Mr. Bigham said this was a most objectionable question. How did it assist the Committee to ask Sir G. Bower whether he thoght Mr. Rhodes did right or wrong?

Mr. Labouchere: Well, I'll ask that the room be cleared, if you object.

Sir G. Bower: I had rather not answer that.

The Chairman: Is not that an answer.

Mr. Labouchere: No. (To witness) Do you decline to answer it as affecting you?—It does not affect me.

No: but does it affect Mr. Rhodes?—I make no statement upon that.

Then upon what grounds do you refuse to answer it?—It is a matter of opinion, and I would rather not give an opinion.

You say you were actuated by a desire to keep your word in this matter?—Yes.

Do I then understand that if you had known that Mr. Rhodes had not kept his word, and had not communicated with the High Commissioner, you would not have kept yours?—I decline to answer that question.

You told us——,—No; I have not; I never said he did not keep his word.

Then, was the condition that Mr. Rhodes should tell the High Commissioner after the action?—No; before the action.

When did you expect him to tell the High Commissioner—before the troops crossed the frontier?—Certainly. Before blood was shed he would go to the High Commissioner and make some communication before he moved the troops.

And it was on that understanding you did not tell the High Commissioner what Mr. Rhodes told you? —Yes; that was the main understanding.

ANOTHER SCENE.

Mr. Labouchere: You understood he was to make a communication not only before the troops crossed the frontier, but before the commander-in-chief of the force gave orders?

The Chairman: Of course, the details were not known.

Mr. Labouchere: But it must be admitted his story is most extraordinary.

The Chairman: I don't think you ought to say that.

May I inquire whether you hold to this doctrine about the point of honour, that you, a servant of the Colonial Office, pledged your word to a gentleman that you would not reveal what he told you to your superiors; and you consider you may discuss matters with your superiors in regard to which this is an important factor, and yet you are not to tell them?—I do not know whether I might be allowed as this is a point of honour to go slightly beyond the evidence in this case and quote a historical parallel. When William of Orange landed in England on what may be called a Jameson raid——

Sir W. Harcourt (interrupting): Is that the historical parallel you are prepared to give as Secretary to the Cape Colony.

The Chairman: Order.

Sir W. Harcourt (warmly): I think we are entitled, when the Secretary to the High Commissioner comes and says the Jameson raid has a historical parellel——

Sir G. Bower: I beg your pardon; I did not mean that.

Mr. Cripps: He was going to give his parallel, but was interrupted.

Mr. Ellis: We must have the room cleared if this goes on.

Sir W. Harcourt: I think we had better have the room cleared.

Sir G. Bower: Very well, I withdraw it.

Mr. Ellis: The official shorthand writer had better strike it out.

The Chairman: Yes, you had better strike it out.

Mr. Labouchere. I ask nothing more.

Mr. Bigham: who next examined witness, was asked by Sir W. Harcourt: What were the measures taken by you and the High Commissioner immediately on learning that Dr. Jameson had gone in?—On Monday, at five o'clock in the morning, I wrote a note to Sir Hercules, which appears in the Blue-book. I then went into the town about six o'clock. I went to Government House, and looked for telegrams on my table. I did not find any. I went down, I think to the Chartered Company's Office, and I got there, approximately about eight oclock. I found nobody there. I then went to the Prime Minister's office, and I found nobody there. I then went back to Government House, and shortly after my return, Sir Hercules came in. We then had a talk, in which I gave him the purport of the interview I had with Rhodes the previous night, and I think while I was talking, or about that time, certain telegrams came in. I think one was for Pretoria; at any rate a letter was drafted from me to Mr. Rhodes. The letter, which witness read, was to the effect that he was directed to acquaint Mr. Rhodes that Dr. Jameson's action was repudiated by Her Majesty's Government, and that his Excellency's instructions were to recall Dr. Jameson. Proceeding, witness said: A telegram was sent some time in the forenoon to Mr. Newton to order him to take measures at once to recall Dr. Jameson. A proclamation was also issued.

Did any body request Mr. Rhodes to associate himself with the measures taken for the recall of Dr. Jameson?—On Tuesday he came into town, and if I remember aright, the conversation I had with him was about his resignation, but I am not sure.

My point is that from the time you saw Mr. Rhodes and he told you Dr. Jameson indended going in, down to the date of the 2nd January, when Dr. Jameson surrendered, did Mr. Rhodes co-operate with the High Commissioner in any of the measures which he took to avert mischief and stop Dr. Jameson?—I don't know what action he took.

May I take it that from the 29th December down to January 2nd Mr. Rhodes never rendered any assistance to the High Commissioner in his efforts to stop Dr. Jameson?—I am not aware of any messenger being sent; he sent none through me.

Answering further questions, witness stated that the object of the proclamation was to keep Johannesburg quiet, to turn Dr. Jameson back, and to warn people not to give him countenance or assistance. The proclamation was not delayed in consequence of a remonstrance of Mr. Rhodes; it was delayed about an hour and a half in consequence of an alteration being made in the text.

Answering Mr. Chamberlain, witness said: Mr. Rhodes was not asked to associate himself with the messages of the High Commissioner calling upon Dr. Jameson to return.

The Committee adjourned, it being intimated that the first witness at next sitting would be Mr. Schreiner, who was Attorney-General at the Cape at the time of the raid.

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"A second and equally important fact is that one is able to render immune healthy cattle with the bile of such as have succumbed to rinderpest. In this case only one hypodermic injection of 10ccm. is sufficient. This immunity sets in on the tenth day at latest, and is of such an extent that even four weeks afterwards 40 ccm. of rinderpest blood could be injected without any injurious effect. I therefore conclude that the immunity produced in such a manner is of an active nature. Both the above-mentioned facts convince me that rinderpest can be eradicated with but little difficulty, and within a comparatively short time by putting these methods into practice. The method of immuning cattle with serum may be employed in order to separate from infected areas those tracts of country which are still free from the scourge by means of forming a broad belt between them in which all the cattle are innoculated with the vaccine.

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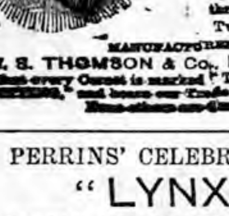
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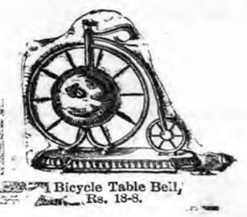
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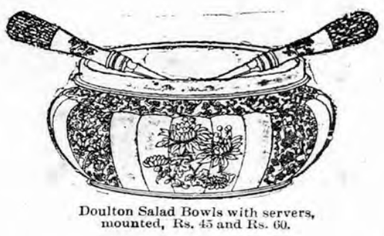
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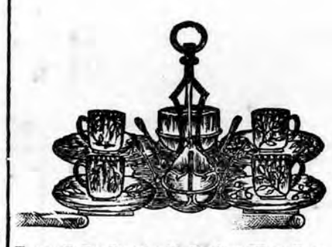
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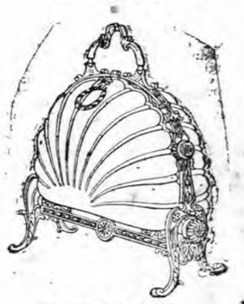
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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER-SPINK & Co.